

February 25, 2003

The Honorable Thomas Vilsack
Governor of Iowa
State Capitol
Des Moines, Iowa 50319

Dear Governor Vilsack:

On behalf of the members and staff of the Iowa Board of Parole, I am pleased to submit our Annual Report for State Fiscal Year 2002 (July 1, 2001 – June 30, 2002).

During FY 2002 the Board approved 1,239 work release applications and 3,623 paroles. These figures represent a 0.8 percent decrease in work releases and a 20.8 percent increase in paroles. FY2002 data show that the Board has continued to work diligently to protect the public: while there were approximately 5,500 individuals on parole at the end of FY2002, there were only 521 (9.5 percent) revocations during the year, of which seven (1.3 percent) involved new forcible felonies. While 33,233 paroles have been granted since July of 1989, only 123 (0.4 percent) have resulted in revocation for new forcible felonies.

This year's report builds on the reports prepared since FY98, as the Board is attempting to provide a more complete understanding of its workload and the environment in which it functions. We continue to include historical data to permit an understanding of parole trends.

During the past year the Board of Parole continued using technology to assist in protecting the public and responding to the needs of victims. With its innovative use of the Iowa Communications Network (ICN), in recent years the Board has dramatically increased efficiency while reducing travel in considering parole. The ICN has also been of great assistance in safely controlling the size of the prison population. It also allows us to conduct revocation hearings and offer statewide public education from our own conference room.

Respectfully submitted,

Elizabeth Robinson
Chairwoman

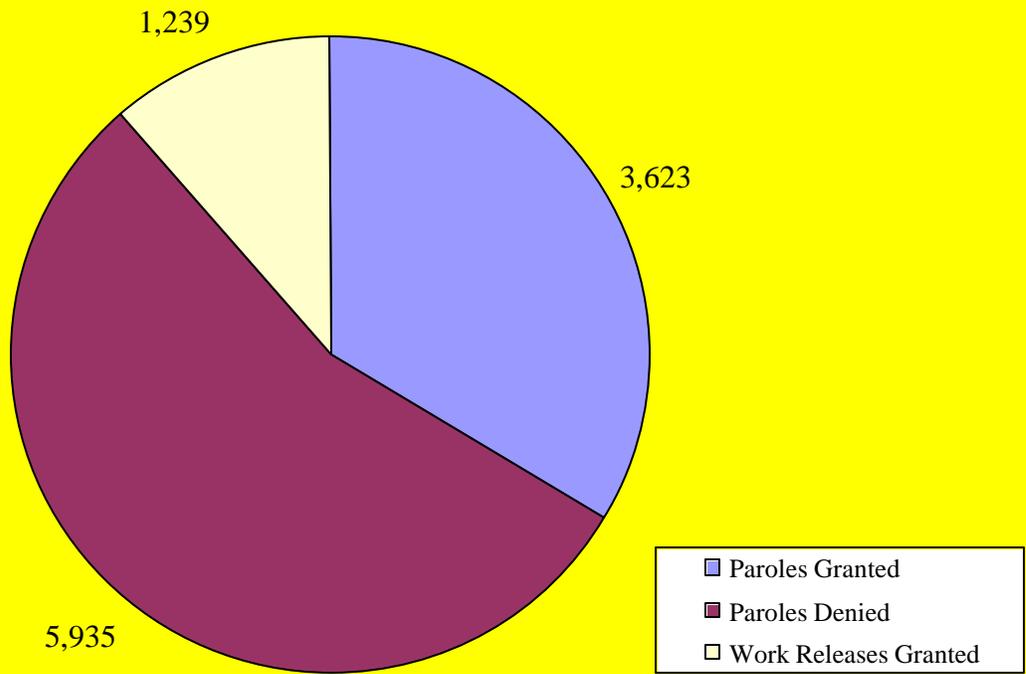
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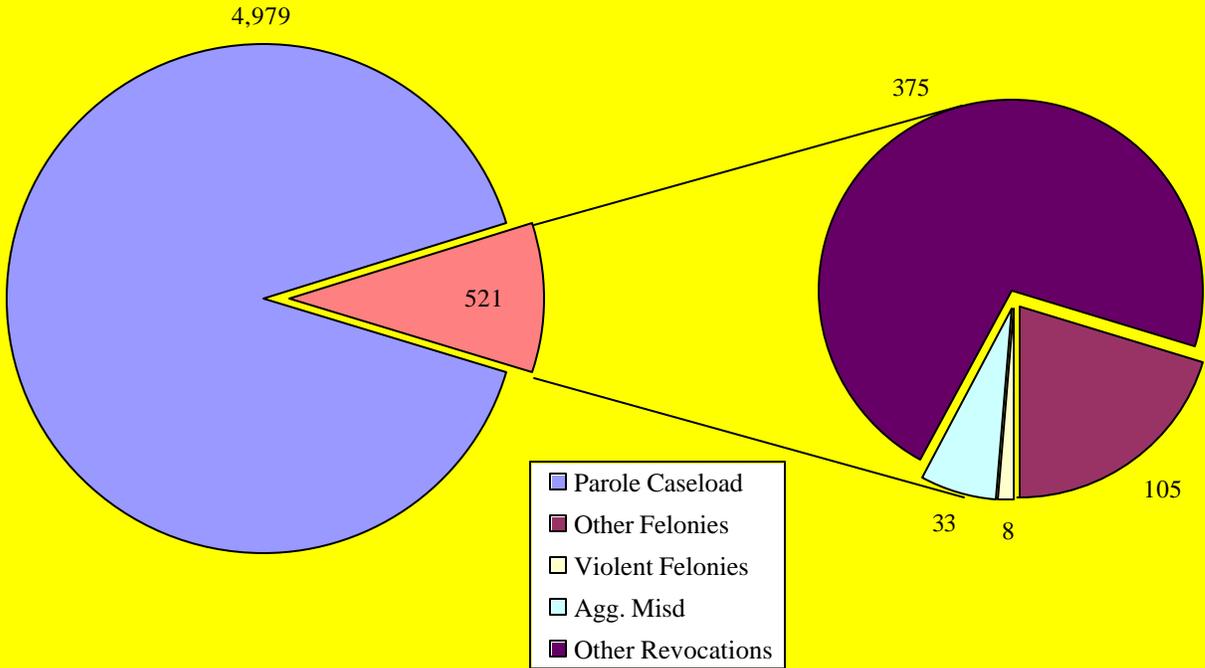
I. HIGHLIGHTS

- The vacancy created by the departure of Charles W. Larson, Sr., was filled in the fall of 2001 with the appointment of Richard Bordwell as its new Vice-Chairman.
- The Board in FY2001 approved 1,239 work release applications and 3,623 paroles. With approximately 5,500 individuals on parole caseloads at the end of the year, only 521 paroles were revoked during FY2002, with seven of these revocations due to new forcible felonies.
- Of all those paroled since July 1, 1989, only 17 percent have been revoked from parole. Less than half of one percent have been revoked for committing new forcible felonies.
- In FY2002 the Board continued its innovative use of the Iowa Communications Network, which enables the board to maximize productive use of its time and permit interested parties the opportunity to view parole hearings without extensive travel. The Board continued extensive use of the ICN in conducting hearings in FY2001, and the families of victims and inmates also attended hearings via the ICN. The ICN was also used as an educational tool for high school students, permitting them to view Board hearings and question members and staff about their activities.
- The Board continued to expand its list of registered victims, ensuring that victims are notified of parole, work release, and revocation hearings, and providing them the opportunity for input in the deliberative process. The number of victim requests processed by the Board has more than doubled since FY1996. The Board has also established a toll-free victim number to facilitate communications: 866-448-4611.
- The Board continued its use of risk assessment in granting or denying work release or parole. This tool has enabled the Board to better protect the public while not delaying release for inmates who are good risks. During FY2002 the Board continued a validation study of its risk assessment to assess its accuracy in identifying the most dangerous offenders.

Board of Parole Decisions, FY2002



Protecting the Public, FY2002



II. MISSION STATEMENT

Objectives:

- **Comprehensive and efficient consideration for parole and work release of offenders committed to the Department of Corrections.**
- **Expeditious revocation of paroles of persons who violate release conditions.**
- **Careful consideration of victim opinions concerning the release of offenders and prompt notification to victims of Board of Parole release decisions.**
- **Quality advice to the Governor in matters relating to executive clemency.**
- **Timely research and analysis of issues critical to the performance of the Board of Parole.**

III. AGENCY OVERVIEW

The Iowa Board of Parole consists of five members appointed by the Governor. The chairperson and vice-chair are full-time salaried members of the Board. Three members are on a per diem basis and all five members serve staggered, four-year terms.

Iowa law states that the membership of the Board must be of good character and judicious background, must include a member of a minority group, may include a person ordained or designated a regular leader of a religious community and who is knowledgeable in correctional procedures and issues, and must meet at least two of the following three requirements:

- 1) contain one member who is a disinterested layperson;
- 2) contain one member who is an attorney licensed to practice law in this state and who is knowledgeable in correctional procedures and issues;
- 3) contain one member who is a person holding at least a master's degree in social work or counseling and guidance and who is knowledgeable in correctional procedures and issues.

BOARD OF PAROLE MEMBERSHIP

ELIZABETH ROBINSON, Chairwoman, Davenport. Robinson-Ford was appointed to the Board in November, 1994, and appointed Chairperson in October, 2001 after having previously served as Vice-Chairperson. She also serves on the Iowa Prisoner Minority Over-Representation Task Force. Robinson-Ford has worked for the City of Shreveport, Louisiana, as an Administrative Assistant and Records Specialist for the Police Department. She is a member of the Minority Chamber of Commerce, the Iowa Invests Mentor Program, the Juvenile Justice Committee, Big Sisters, and United Way. She has also been selected to serve on the Iowa Board for the Treatment of Sexual Abusers, the Criminal and Juvenile Justice Planning Council, and the Iowa Organization for Victim Assistance. She has a degree in Applied Sciences from Southern University at Shreveport and a degree in Business Administration/Accounting from Commercial Business College in Alexandria, Louisiana. She has continued her education in the criminal justice field. Chairperson Robinson-Ford retired as Administrative Assistant with the Scott County Decategorization Program in 1999.

RICHARD S. BORDWELL, Vice Chairperson, Washington, Iowa. Bordwell was appointed to the Board of Parole in October, 2001. He has been in the private practice of law since 1972. He also served as a county attorney for 6 ½ years and as a judicial magistrate for five years. In 1969 he received a B.S. degree from Iowa State University and, three years later, a J.D. degree from the University of Iowa. Bordwell retired as a Major from the U.S. Army Reserve.

CURTIS S. JENKINS, West Des Moines. Jenkins was appointed to the Board of Parole by Governor Terry Branstad in 1997. He was reappointed by Governor Thomas J. Vilsack in 2001. Jenkins has BS from Southern Illinois University. He is a member of the Corinthian Baptist Church, Kappa Alpha Psi Fraternity, Des Moines Alumni, and the KAPSI Foundation. Jenkins served in the United States Air Force. His volunteer work

includes Internal Audit Committee and Tax Return Preparation for the Corinthian Baptist Church. He serves on the Board of Directors of OSACS Women Center and the Corinthian Gardens Apartments.

KAREN KAPLAN MUELHAUPT, Des Moines. Governor Thomas Vilsack appointed Muelhaupt to the Board of Parole in 1999. She received her BA degree from Drake University in 1988. She worked for the Department of Corrections as a Pre-sentence investigator from 1975-1985., after which she worked as a rape counselor with Polk County Victim Services. She co-created one of the Nation's first Homicide Crisis Response teams, and in 1997 was the recipient of the Presidential Crime Victims award. She retired in 1998. Muelhaupt is a licensed Social Worker.

ROGERS KIRK, JR., Davenport. Kirk was appointed to the Board in November, 1999. For the past five years he has been the Pastor of the Third Missionary Baptist Church of Davenport. Pastor Kirk is President of the Iowa Congress of Christian Education, Dean of the Eastern District Association, Instructor in the National Congress of Christian Education, and Instructor at the American Baptist Theological Seminary. He is also past-president of the NAACP Metro-Com Branch, Quad City Interfaith and serves on many state and local boards. Pastor Kirk attended Northeast Louisiana University and has served parishes in Monroe and Ruston, Louisiana. Pastor Kirk left the Board in February, 2002.

BOARD STAFF

Clarence Key, Jr., Executive Director. Key has served the Board since November of 1999. Key has a BA degree in Criminal Justice from Simpson College and has worked in state government for over twenty years. Mr. Key has served as a probation officer for the 5th Judicial District Department of Correctional Services, as an Assistant for Corrections (Prison Ombudsman) for the Citizen's Aide Ombudsman, and as a Justice Systems Analyst for the Division of Criminal and Juvenile Justice Planning. Key also currently serves as an executive board member of the Des Moines Branch of the NAACP and has been president of the Iowa Corrections Association (1993-1994).

James C. Twedt, Senior Administrative Parole/Probation Judge

Jerry Menadue, Liaison Officer

Heather Hackbarth, Statistical Research Analyst

Karen Myers, Executive Officer

Lori Myers, Case Coordinator and Liaison Officer

Diane Jay, Victim Coordinator

Jo McGrane, Administrative Secretary

Carol Edmonston, Clerk

Michelle Carlson, Clerk Specialist

Paul Stageberg, Ph.D., Report Consultant

This project was supported by grant number 02C-1937, awarded by the Governor's Office of Drug Control Policy (ODCP). Points of view in this document do not necessarily represent the official position or policies of either ODCP or the U.S. Department of Justice.

IV. BOARD RESPONSIBILITIES

Inmate Reviews and Interviews. By law, the Board systematically reviews the status of each person committed to the custody of the Director of the Iowa Department of Corrections and considers the person's prospects for parole or work release. The Board reviews at least annually the status of persons other than Class A felons, Class B felons serving time under the 85% law, felons serving mandatory minimum sentences, and those serving determinate sentences. The Board also provides the person written notice of its parole or work release decision.

Not less than twenty days prior to conducting a hearing at which the Board interviews the person, the Board notifies the Department of Corrections regarding the interview schedule. The Department then makes the person available to the Board at his or her institutional residence.

Risk Assessment. The Board has used offender risk assessment since March, 1981. Its use has enabled the Board to increase paroles while maintaining a high degree of public safety. An offender is rated on a scale from one to nine. In order to be granted parole, those receiving a parole risk score of one through six require three affirmative votes from the Board; a risk score of seven or eight requires four votes; and a risk score of nine requires all five votes.

Victim Notification. The Board notifies registered victims of violent crimes of upcoming interviews with identified offenders and of decisions made at those interviews. The victim or appointed counsel has the right to attend the interviews and testify. In addition, all written communications from victims become a permanent part of offenders' files.

Parole. The Board is empowered to grant, rescind, and revoke parole, as well as discharge offenders from parole. The Board decides the conditions of parole, which may be added to by the supervising Judicial District

Work Release. The Board is empowered to grant or rescind work release. Work release periods are approximately six months, but may be adjusted through Board action.

Review of Parole and Work Release Programs. The Board is required to review parole and work release programs being instituted or considered nationwide and determine which programs may be useful for Iowa. Each year the Board also reviews current parole and work release programs and procedures used in the State of Iowa.

Release Studies. The Board is required to conduct studies of the parole and work release system as requested by the Governor and the General Assembly. The Board has fulfilled this responsibility in recent years by conducting recidivism studies of inmates released in FY1990, FY1996, and FY1998. A study is currently underway tracking releases from FY2000.

Review of Computer System. The Board is required to increase utilization of data processing and computerization to assist in the orderly operation of the parole and work release system. The Board is currently making plans to join with the Department of

Corrections in using the new ICON system when it becomes operational in DOC institutions.

BOARD WORKLOAD

The information contained in this section provides a statistical summary of the Board's workload for FY2002. As the tables and charts on the following pages indicate, the Board conducted a total of 10,797 release deliberations, up from 10,160 in FY2001. These deliberations resulted in the Board's granting 3,623 paroles and 1,239 work releases. The majority of parole and work release grants were derived from case reviews rather than inmate interviews.

In FY2002 the Board continued taking particular care in paroling inmates convicted of crimes against persons. While 33.2 percent of the 9,788 deliberations involving felons resulted in paroles, only 12.7 percent of those involving felonies against persons resulted in paroles. Those convicted of crimes against persons were also less likely to be granted work release.

The Board attempted to respond to increasing pressure on the prison population in FY2002 by reducing average length of stay prior to a release decision for most offense classes. The total average time served in FY2002 rose slightly, however, because of the release of more Class B and Class C felons (mostly drug offenders). Despite this change, parole revocations dropped during the year.

Parole revocation hearings totaled 679 in FY2002, compared to 610 in FY2001. Of the total hearings, 521 resulted in revocation of parole. One hundred forty-six of these (or 28 percent) were automatic revocations due to new convictions for felonies or aggravated misdemeanors, down from 192 in FY01. In addition, the Board conducted 268 work release revocation hearings, with 264 of these resulting in revocation.

On occasion the Board may rescind a grant of parole or work release due to inmate misbehavior, failure to follow through in development of a parole or work release plan, or at an inmate's request. In FY2002 there were 247 parole rescissions, with 53 of these resulting from inmate refusal of parole. There were also 85 work release rescissions, with 36 of these due to inmate refusal.

Reviews of applications for restoration of citizenship totaled 402, with 320 (70.9 percent) recommended to the Governor. Both these figures were down from FY2001.

The Board reviewed 16 appeals from inmates requesting reconsideration of prior decisions resulting from revocation hearings. Also, the number of offenders receiving simultaneous parole and discharge totaled 255. These offenders are typically within 30 days of the end of their sentences, have had no recent disciplinary reports, are usually misdemeanants with low risk assessment scores, and are not serving sentences for felony sex offenses. The Board has concluded that the short period remaining until expiration of sentence is insufficient for parole officers to verify parole plans or commence supervision.

The research division completed 3,260 offender risk assessments in FY2002, an 11 percent increase from FY2001. As shown in the appendix, the Board makes consistent use of these assessments in determining whether to approve or deny parole or place inmates on work release.

Also, the victim coordinator reviewed 704 victim requests and mailed 2,601 notices to registered victims. Both these figures were up from FY2001 (702 requests and 2,330 notices). Registration requests have more than doubled since FY96. The total number of registered victims at the end of FY2002 was 2,601, compared to 2,300 in FY2001.

The table and graphs on the following pages show the workload of the Board and staff members for FY 2002.

Table 1. Performance Summary FY2001 and FY2002

	FY2001	FY2002	% change
RELEASE DELIBERATIONS:	10,160	10,797	6.3%
INMATE INTERVIEWS	1,832	2,133	16.4%
Paroles Granted	614	832	35.5%
Work Release Granted	420	386	-8.1%
CASE REVIEWS	8,328	8,664	4.0%
Paroles Granted	2,386	2,791	17.0%
Work Release Granted	829	853	2.9%
REVOCATIONS/RESCISSIONS:			
PAROLE REVOCATION HEARINGS	610	679	11.3%
Parole Revocations	549	521	-5.1%
Automatic Revocations	192	146	-24.0%
WORK RELEASE REVOCATION HEARINGS	366	268	-26.8%
Work Releases Revoked	349	264	-24.4%
PAROLE RESCISSION REVIEWS			
Paroles Rescinded	233	247	6.0%
WORK RELEASE RESCISSION REVIEWS			
Work Releases Rescinded	92	85	-7.6%
REVOCATION APPEALS	23	16	-30.4%
Affirmed	16	13	-18.8%
Amended	7	3	-57.1%
EXECUTIVE CLEMENCY APPLICATIONS:	119	54	-54.6%
Granted	15	15	-62.5%
Denied	15	15	-80.5%
LIFER REVIEWS	2	1	-50.0%
Commutations Recommended	1	0	-100.0%
PARDON REVIEWS	88	30	-65.9%
Pardons Recommended	37	9	-75.7%
RESTORATION OF CITIZENSHIP REVIEWS	487	402	-17.5%
Restorations Recommended	320	285	-10.9%
OTHER REVIEWS:			
Inmate Board Decision Appeals	102	174	70.6%
Parole to Discharge**	236	255	8.1%
OTHER BOARD WORK:			
Risk Assessments Completed	2,940	3,260	10.9%
Registered Victims, Yearend*	2,300	2,439	6.0%
Victim Registration Requests	702	704	0.3%
Victim Registrations Approved	567	517	-8.8%
Victim Notices Mailed	2,330	2,601	11.6%

Deliberations and Releases, FY93-FY02

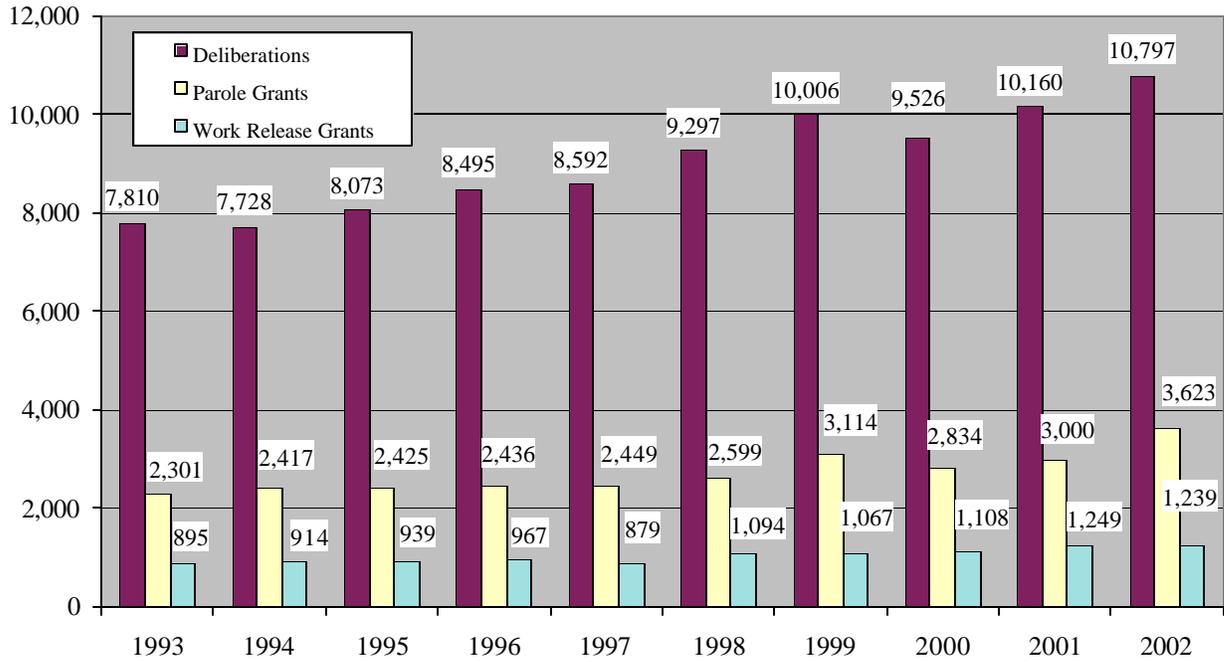


Table 2. Parole and Work Release Grants, FY1993-FY2002

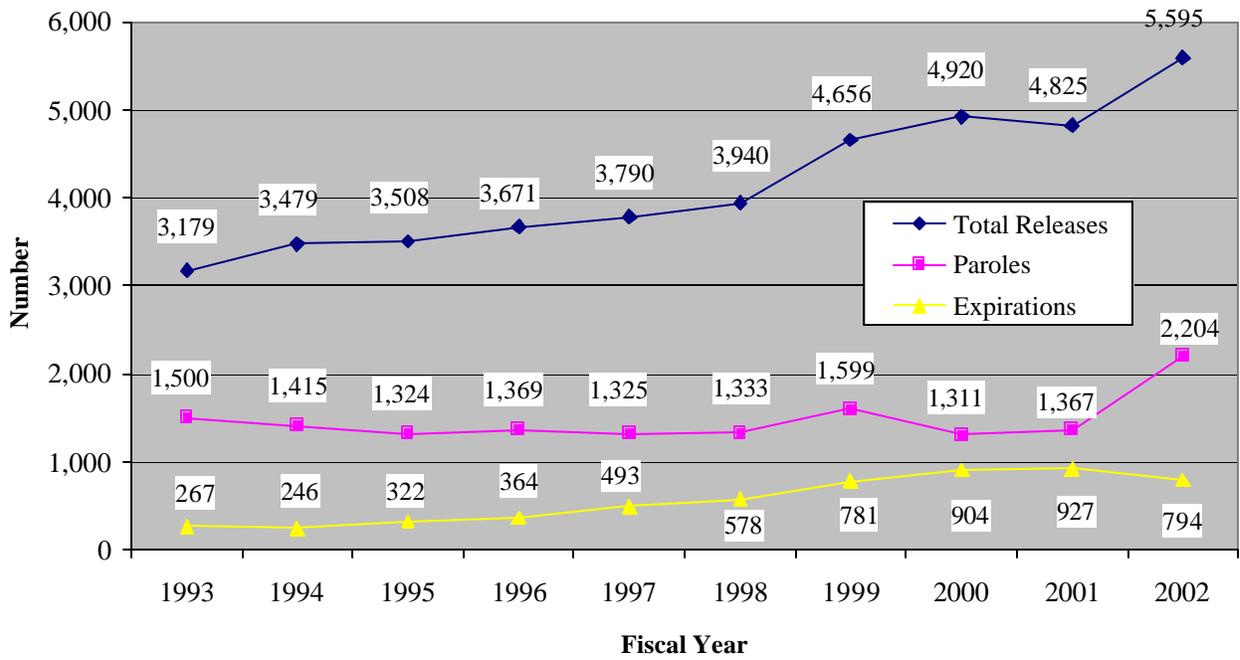
Year	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	% Chng
Parole Grants	2,301	2,417	2,425	2,436	2,449	2,599	3,114	2,834	3,000	3,623	57.5%
Work Release Grants	895	914	939	967	879	1,094	1,067	1,108	1,249	1,239	38.4%

Table 3. Decisions by Offense Class, FY2002

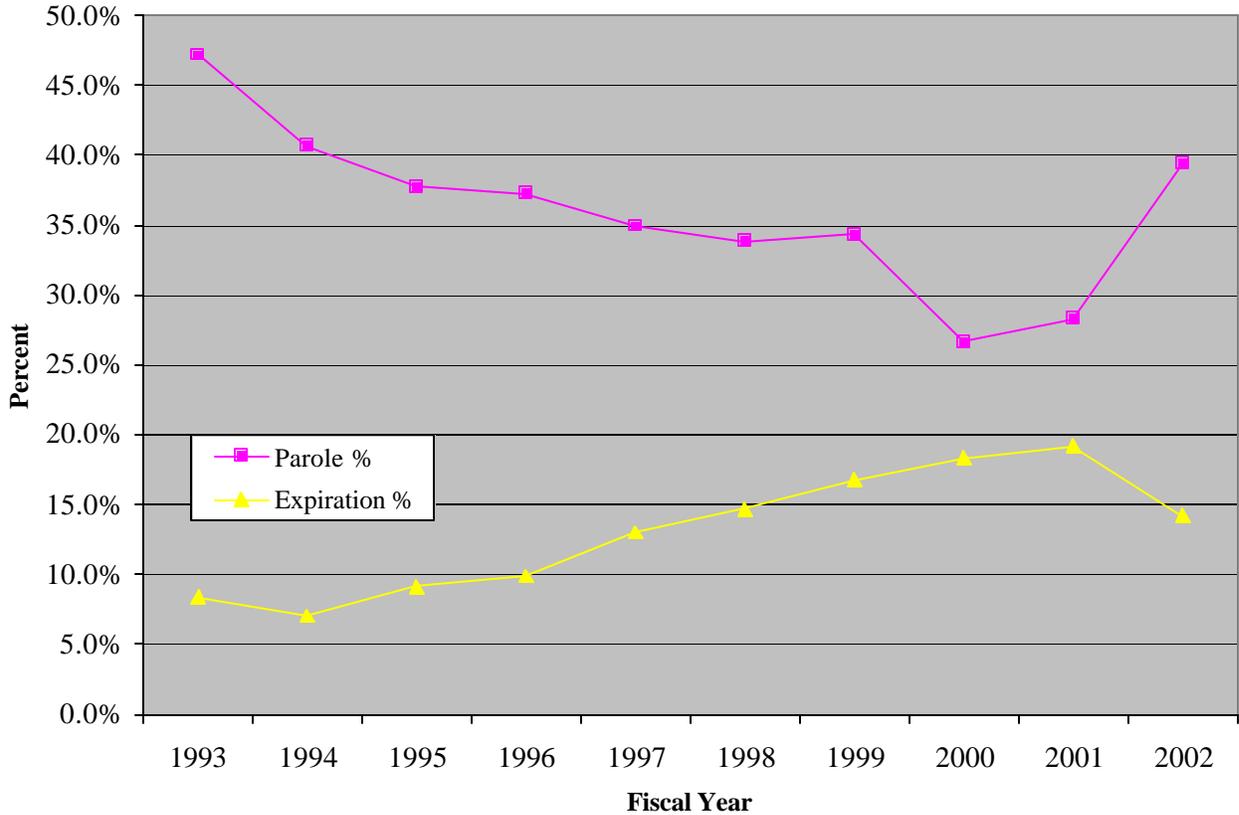
Offense Class	Decision						Total	
	Parole Release		Work Release		Release Denied			
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
A Felony vs. person	1	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	0.0%
A Felony Total	1	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	0.0%
B Felony not person	122	39.0%	30	9.6%	161	51.4%	313	2.9%
B Felony vs. person	87	9.1%	71	7.4%	797	83.5%	955	8.8%
B Felony Total	209	16.5%	101	8.0%	958	75.6%	1,268	11.7%
Other Felony not person	36	31.6%	18	15.8%	60	52.6%	114	1.1%
Other Felony Total	36	31.6%	18	15.8%	60	52.6%	114	1.1%
Habitual not person	76	26.4%	50	17.4%	162	56.3%	288	2.7%
Habitual vs. person	4	13.3%	1	3.3%	25	83.3%	30	0.3%
Habitual Total	80	25.2%	51	16.0%	187	58.8%	318	2.9%
C Felony not person	875	38.5%	343	15.1%	1,055	46.4%	2,273	21.1%
C Felony vs. person	137	12.7%	106	9.9%	833	77.4%	1,076	10.0%
C Felony Total	1,012	30.2%	449	13.4%	1,888	56.4%	3,349	31.0%
D Felony not person	1,788	44.1%	498	12.3%	1,770	43.6%	4,056	37.6%
D Felony vs. person	119	18.0%	67	10.1%	476	71.9%	662	6.1%
D Felony Total	1,907	40.4%	565	12.0%	2,246	47.6%	4,718	43.7%
Old Code vs. person	0	0.0%	1	12.5%	7	87.5%	8	0.1%
Old Code Total	0	0.0%	1	12.5%	7	87.5%	8	0.1%
Compact Felony not person	1	8.3%	0	0.0%	11	91.7%	12	0.1%
Compact Felony Total	1	8.3%	0	0.0%	11	91.7%	12	0.1%
Total Felonies not person	2,898	41.1%	939	13.3%	3,219	45.6%	7,056	65.4%
Total Felonies vs. person	348	12.7%	246	9.0%	2,138	78.3%	2,732	25.3%
Total Felonies	3,246	33.2%	1,185	12.1%	5,357	54.7%	9,788	90.7%
Agg. Misd. not person	307	50.2%	37	6.0%	268	43.8%	612	5.7%
Agg. Misd. vs. person	57	16.3%	16	4.6%	277	79.1%	350	3.2%
Agg. Misdemeanor Total	364	37.8%	53	5.5%	545	56.7%	962	8.9%
Ser. Misd. not person	12	50.0%	1	4.2%	11	45.8%	24	0.2%
Serious Misd. vs. person	1	4.3%	0	0.0%	22	95.7%	23	0.2%
Serious Misdemeanor Total	13	27.7%	1	2.1%	33	70.2%	47	0.4%
Total Misd. not person	319	50.2%	38	6.0%	279	43.9%	636	5.9%
Total Misd. vs. person	58	15.5%	16	4.3%	299	80.2%	373	3.5%
Total Misdemeanors	377	37.4%	54	5.4%	578	57.3%	1,009	9.3%
All Crimes not person	3,217	41.8%	977	12.7%	3,498	45.5%	7,692	71.2%
All Crimes vs. person	406	13.1%	262	8.4%	2,437	78.5%	3,105	28.8%
Total All Crimes	3,623	33.6%	1,239	11.5%	5,935	55.0%	10,797	100.0%

Column percentages add up vertically.

Releases, Paroles, and Expirations, FY93-FY2002



Paroles as a Percentage of All Releases



As is suggested in the chart above, until the last two fiscal years expiration of sentence has played an increasing role as a means of exit from Iowa's prison population¹. This is due primarily to the Board's belief that there are certain types of offenders from whom the public must be protected as long as possible. While the Board supports the concept of supervision after release from prison, it is thought that maintaining some offenders as long as possible in a secure environment will contribute to public safety. To illustrate the variation among offender types in release practices, Table 4 is presented below:

Table 4. Paroles and Expirations, by Offense Class and type, FY2002

Offense Class and Type	Total N	Expiration		Parole		Par-Work Rel.	
		N	%	N	%	N	%
A Felony	1		0.0%	1	100.0%		0.0%
B Felony 50 year term	5		0.0%	1	20.0%	4	80.0%
B Felony drug	105	2	1.9%	70	66.7%	33	31.4%
B Felony vs. persons	82	26	31.7%	11	13.4%	45	54.9%
Habitual-property	62	6	9.7%	19	30.6%	37	59.7%
Habitual-persons	4	4	100.0%		0.0%		0.0%
Other Felony-Drug	29		0.0%	14	48.3%	15	51.7%
C Felony not persons	822	67	8.2%	500	60.8%	255	31.0%
C Felony vs. persons	210	89	42.4%	58	27.6%	63	30.0%
D Felony OWI	681	65	9.5%	554	81.4%	62	9.1%
D Felony not persons	1,153	224	19.4%	706	61.2%	223	19.3%
D Felony vs. persons	203	106	52.2%	68	33.5%	29	14.3%
Felonies vs. persons	505	225	44.6%	139	27.5%	141	27.9%
Felonies not persons	2,852	364	12.8%	1,863	65.3%	625	21.9%
Total Felonies	3,357	589	17.5%	2,002	59.6%	766	22.8%
Aggravated Misd. OWI	92	19	20.7%	72	78.3%	1	1.1%
Agg. Misd. not persons	324	120	37.0%	191	59.0%	13	4.0%
Agg. Misd. vs. persons	191	144	75.4%	40	20.9%	7	3.7%
Serious Misd. OWI	6	2	33.3%	3	50.0%	1	16.7%
Serious Misd. not persons	34	14	41.2%	16	47.1%	4	11.8%
Serious Misd. vs. persons	29	23	79.3%	6	20.7%	0	0.0%
Misd. vs. persons	220	167	75.9%	46	20.9%	7	3.2%
Misd. not persons	456	155	34.0%	282	61.8%	19	4.2%
Total Misdemeanors	676	322	47.6%	328	48.5%	26	3.8%
Total	4,033	911	22.6%	2,330	57.8%	792	19.6%

Source: ACIS

Readers interested in an expanded version of this table are urged to consult Appendix 6, which lists paroles, expirations, and expiration percentages, by offense. Appendices 7 and 8 also includes information on this topic.

¹ It should be noted that in the charts above figures come from ACIS, so the number of *releases* via parole does not coincide with the number of paroles *granted* by the Board.

Due to the provisions of Iowa Code chapter 914, a person convicted of a criminal offense has the right to make application for executive clemency to the Governor of Iowa. The Governor requests that the Board of Parole make a recommendation regarding these applications. Requests for restoration of citizenship may also be submitted directly to the Iowa Board of Parole within sixty days of discharge from supervision. All applications for commutation, pardons, special restoration of citizenship (firearms), restoration of citizenship (after Board's sixty day time frame) must be submitted to the Governor's office, which then forwards the applications on to the Board for review. Table 5 shows activity in this area for FY2002. Note that a number of applications may be pending at any given time, so the total number of applications shown in the table may not equal the number of approvals plus denials.

Table 5. Executive Clemency, FY2002

Application Type	Received	Board Recommendation	
		Grant	Deny
Commutation	1	0	1
Pardon	30	9	10
Special Citizenship (firearms)	54	15	15
Restoration of Citizenship	402	285	119
Federal Restoration of Citizenship	0	0	0
Total	487	309	145

Note: Grants and denials may exceed number received due to carryover from previous year.

V. IOWA COMMUNICATIONS NETWORK

On July 14, 1994, the Board began to make use of the new Iowa Communications Network (ICN) to manage the State's prison population more effectively and efficiently.

The ICN is a statewide two-way full motion fiber optic communication network that uses modern technology to connect points throughout all of Iowa's ninety-nine counties. This network facilitates a variety of Board functions including parole interviews, registered victim input, and parole revocation hearings. Further, the ICN has allowed criminal justice students and the public to observe actual interviews of inmates being considered for parole or work release.

Iowa is the first state in the Nation to use its fiber optics system for monthly parole interviews. Since its initial use of the system in July of 1994, the Board experienced few difficulties with the ICN; the benefits (i.e., cost effectiveness, reduced travel time, and ease of use) have generated positive reactions from the Board, the media, the public, and other states. Inmates and family members have also expressed support for participation in the interview process via the ICN.

With the completion of its own classroom in October, 1995, the Board greatly increased its use of the ICN in the parole process. The Board no longer needs to prepare volumes of inmate files for transport to an ICN classroom; files are reviewed from the Board's conference room. Thus, transportation and security concerns regarding inmate files have been greatly reduced.

Prior to ICN, victims desiring input were required to travel to a distant institution, were subjected to a rigorous security check, and were possibly seated in the same room as the inmate's family and friends. With the creation of the Board's TeleVictim Program, a registered victim is notified of the intended release hearing and is directed to an ICN site near the victim's home. The victim travels to the local site, provides input, and returns home. The process often requires a few minutes instead of many hours under the old process. Further, the ICN separates victims from inmates, families, and friends and helps defuse potentially tense situations. The incorporation of the registered victim input process via the ICN continues to be a model for parole board interaction with registered victims.

One thousand, nine hundred forty-four parole and probation revocation hearings have been conducted via the ICN since July of 1994. Prior to the creation of the ICN, parole revocation hearings required travel to counties where the alleged parole violation occurred, which could involve as many as four hours of travel one-way. With the advent of ICN, the parole judge travels to a nearby ICN classroom, conducts the hearings, determines violations and appropriate sanctions, and proceeds to the next case. Of the 532 ICN hearings conducted in FY2002, 173 were probation revocation hearings

The existence of the ICN permitted the Board of Parole to establish its TeleJustice 2000 Education Project in May of 1998 in cooperation with the Heartland Area Education Association. The three main objectives of this project are the following:

- To provide students with information about ICN Technology

- To provide students with information about the criminal justice system
- To provide students with information about actual real life substance abuse problems.

This project places high school students in the live parole interview sessions of the Parole Board via the ICN. Students view inmates making pleas for freedom and the Board’s reactions as they occur. At the conclusion of sessions the students can question the Board or the students’ in-class volunteers. This process enables the students also learn about the characteristics of incarcerated offenders in Iowa and the behaviors that resulted in their imprisonment. Since May of 1998 the Board has hosted over 85 high school classes in this project. Use of the ICN for this purpose has been met with enthusiasm among students, teachers, and local media.

The Board has also utilized the ICN for a number of special projects, including statewide meetings of registered victims and training of parole and probation officers and local public defenders.

The Board’s TeleJustice 2000 Video Project is a program that has resulted in the installation of current video technology in selected Iowa courthouses (Linn County, Polk County, Scott County and Sioux County) along with the Polk County Jail and Interim Jail.

At the present time, the TeleJustice Courtroom is used primarily for Parole and Probation Revocation Hearings. During FY2002 Senior Administrative Parole and Probation Judge James C. Twedt has conducted approximately 204 hearings from his Boone Field Office to the Video Courtroom in Cedar Rapids. This process allows Judge Twedt to avoid the lengthy round trip to and from Cedar Rapids.

Iowa Communications Network Utilization

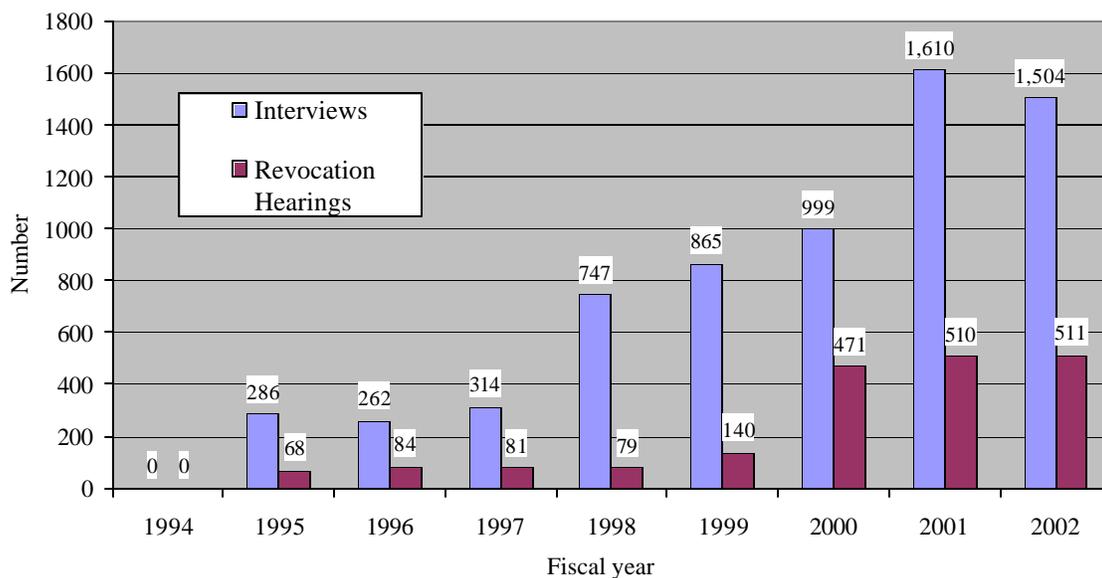


Table 6. Mileage Saved by ICN

Fiscal Year	Board Meetings		Revocations		Victims		Families	
	Mileage	Hours	Mileage	Hours	Mileage	Hours	Mileage	Hours
1995	6,444	128.9	11,590	231.8	3,306	66.1	5,344	106.9
1996	6,081	121.6	22,666	453.3	1,285	25.7	5,951	119.0
1997	7,416	148.3	16,726	334.5	2,480	49.6	6,016	120.3
1998	11,608	232.2	17,682	353.6	5,317	106.3	24,746	494.9
1999	10,506	210.1	17,432	348.6	3,666	73.3	15,768	315.4
2000	13,976	279.5	46,086	921.7	5,094	101.9	15,333	306.7
2001	17,523	350.5	45,474	909.5	8,614	172.3	18,639	372.8
2002	15,115	302.3	42,807	856.1	11,748	235.0	18,952	379.0

Note: hours were calculated as mileage divided by 50. Mileage for Board meetings and revocations were calculated as the distance between Des Moines and the institution in which hearings were held. Mileage for victims and families was developed by identifying victims and families who attended ICN hearings, locating their place of residence, and calculating the distance between there and the site of the hearing.

The Board plans continued use of such technological advances as the ICN as it strives to protect the public from serious crime.

Table 7. ICN Hearings, Interviews, and Costs, by Fiscal Year

Fiscal Year	Hearings	Interviews	Costs
1995	68	286	\$3,385.70
1996	84	262	\$7,348.25
1997	81	314	\$8,798.00
1998	79	747	\$7,883.21
1999	140	865	\$10,613.08
2000	471	999	\$28,561.22*
2001	510	1,610	\$44,098.61
2002	511	1,504	\$41,266.30

*Cost data for FY2000 are estimated, as figures for May, 2000 were unavailable. Estimated May figures were developed using prorated figures from the 11-month totals.

VI. PRISON POPULATION

This chapter is included because, while boards of parole have some control over output **from** prisons, they have little control over input **to** prisons. Although boards of parole may have some impact on the nature of the prison population through paroling activity (e.g., through either hastening or delaying release of certain types of prisoners), by and large the prison population is a “given” with which a board must work.

Table 8 shows the make-up of Iowa’s prison population on June 30, 2002, dividing the population into offense classes and persons/non-persons groups. The largest portion of the population is serving time for Class C and Class D felonies (ten-year and five-year maximums) that are not against persons. The other two largest cohorts are Class C and Class B felons against persons, who account for 15.4 percent and 12.7 percent of the total population, respectively. At the end of FY2002, there were 607 inmates serving sentences that required them to serve 85% of the maximum term prior to release, which essentially removes releasing authority from the Board of Parole. This number is expected to rise in the future.

**Table 8. Prison Population by Offense Type
6/30/2002**

Offense Class	Non Persons Offenses		Persons Offenses		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Class A Felony		0.0%	523	100.0%	523	6.8%
Class B Felony	537	35.3%	983	64.7%	1,520	19.6%
Habitual Criminal	188	80.3%	46	19.7%	234	3.0%
Other Felony	176	85.9%	29	14.1%	205	2.6%
Class C Felony	1,446	54.8%	1,195	45.2%	2,641	34.1%
Class D Felony	1,683	77.5%	490	22.5%	2,173	28.1%
Agg. Misdemeanor	242	55.5%	194	44.5%	436	5.6%
Ser. Misdemeanor	8	57.1%	6	42.9%	14	0.2%
All Inmates	4,280	55.3%	3,466	44.7%	7,746	100.0%
85% Sentences			607	7.8%		

Source: ACIS. Excludes compact and federal prisoners, safekeepers, and violators

Table 9, on page 26, presents data on the length of sentences of inmates in residence on June 30 going back to 1990. The table shows increases in each category save sentences under two years, but the largest growth among sentences of 20 to less than 50 years and five years to less than ten years. The increase in the former group is probably due to increases in penalties for certain drug offenses combined with a continuing drug problem in Iowa. The increase among the latter group may be due to a greater likelihood on the part of judges to incarcerate Class D felons or a higher rate of failure among Class D felony probationers (these data don’t distinguish between direct court commitments and probation revocations).

Table 9 also shows that, since FY1992, Iowa's prison population has risen 82.3 percent, or about eight percent per year. Most recently, Iowa's prison population grew less than one percent in FY2002 after a 6.0 percent increase the previous year. Nationally, the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) reports that, although prison populations increased only 1.1 percent between 2000 and 2001, the average increase in state prison populations was 3.8 percent each year from 1995 to 2001 (Harrison and Beck, 2002). While prison populations have risen steadily throughout the Nation since 1990, Iowa's increase has eclipsed the national average; according to the BJS, Iowa's increase from 1990 to 2000 was the Nation's eleventh highest.

In terms of sentence length, Iowa has seen its largest increase in those serving sentences for Class B and "Other" felonies having terms of twenty to less than fifty years. This represents a change from previous years, as until FY2002 Class D felonies (with maximum indeterminate terms of up to five years) showed the largest increase. The largest group of sentences in the prison population continues to be Class C felonies, however, with a maximum term of up to ten years, despite below-average increases during the past decade. Like those committed for the "Other" felonies, many of these Class C felons have been convicted of controlled substance crimes.

Table 9. Sentence Length of Prison Population²

Sentence Length	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	% Change
Less than 2 years	32	20	38	22	24	29	35	29	20	28	25	-21.9%
2 years-less than 5	219	252	280	296	334	372	448	411	402	389	464	111.9%
5 years-less than 10	885	1,103	1,187	1,552	1,807	1,998	2,284	2,127	2,180	2,212	2,148	142.7%
10 years-less than 15	1,898	1,967	1,937	2,178	2,237	2,342	2,615	2,574	2,591	2,741	2,667	40.5%
15 years-less than 20	148	171	164	194	210	226	244	242	258	274	282	90.5%
20 years-less than 50	592	647	708	809	870	944	1,020	1,061	1,220	1,389	1,451	145.1%
50 years or more	455	477	499	538	575	623	651	655	717	749	761	67.3%
Unknown	256	58	277	103	119	192	134	132	258	319	374	46.1%
Total Population	4,485	4,695	5,090	5,692	6,176	6,726	7,431	7,231	7,646	8,101	8,172	82.3%

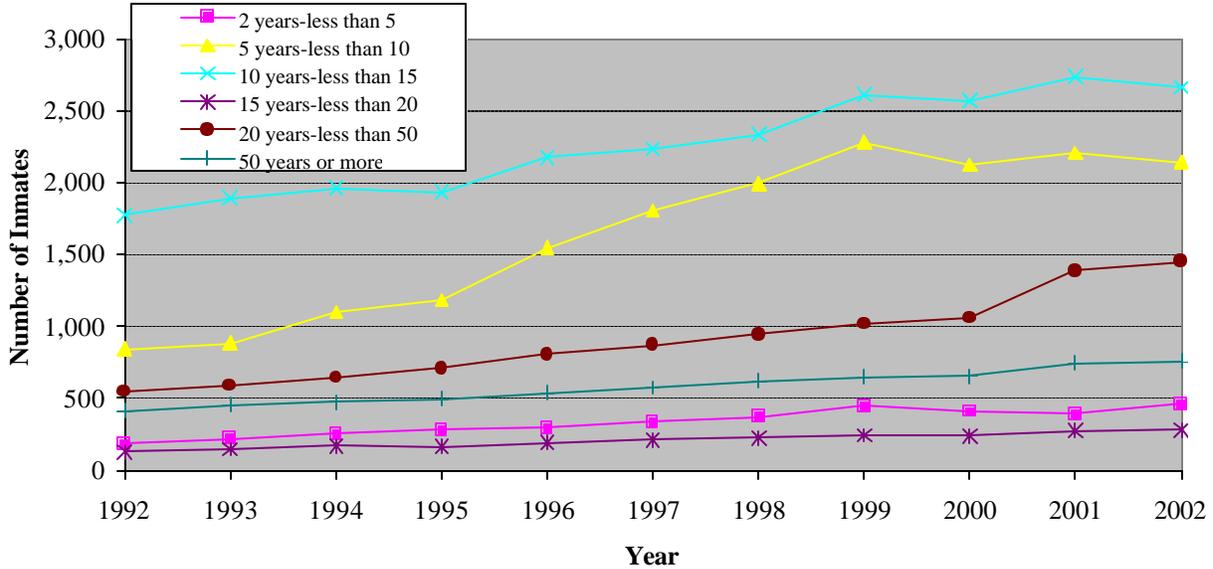
The chart on the following page also presents this information, but eliminates sentences of less than two years and the unknown category to make interpretation easier. This shows even more clearly the dramatic rise between 1992 and 1999 in those serving sentences of five years to less than ten years (principally Class D felons). At least a portion of this rise has been due to the creation of a new offense, Burglary-3rd degree (a Class D felony), in 1992. With the creation of this offense there has been a large *decrease* in the number of Burglary-2nd convictions, reducing the rise in Class C felony convictions and contributing to the rise in Class D convictions.

The other point that is evident in the bar graph is the increase in inmates serving sentences of twenty to less than fifty years since 1999. These offenses would primarily be Class B felonies. While the number of those serving sentences of less than ten years

² This "snapshot" is taken on June 30 each year to provide a representative idea of the prison population at the end of each state fiscal year.

has dropped since FY99, there has been an increase of almost 400 inmates serving twenty to less than 50 years, with an additional increase of 106 inmates serving sentences of 50 years or more.

Sentence Lengths of Prison Population, FY92-FY2002



Source: Department of Corrections E-1 Reports.

To further provide an idea of the nature changes in the prison population, Table 10 is presented below, showing changes in the number of broad offender types in prison admissions between FY92 and FY2002. The largest changes over the period shown on the table have been seen in assault (+207 percent), drug offenses (+195 percent), and OWI/traffic (+106 percent). All three of the offenses showing the largest increases involved significant numbers of offenders, but only one of the three – assault – also showed an increase of more than ten percent between FY2001 and FY2002. Note that decreases were seen in eight of the eleven offense categories between FY2001 and FY2002.

Only three groups of offenses – burglary, robbery, and murder/manslaughter -- showed decreased admissions during the ten-year period. In one respect burglary has shown the greatest change during the decade, as in FY92 burglary was the most frequent reason for admission to Iowa’s prison system, and by FY2002 it stood fifth. Drug offenses, on the other hand, ranked third in FY92 and moved up to first over the following four years. By FY02 drug offense admissions more than doubled the number of thefts, the next most frequent offenses resulting in admission.

**Table 10. New Prison Admissions by Offense Type, Most Common Offense, FY1992-2002
(New Court Commitments and Probation Revocations)**

Primary Offense	FY92	FY93	FY94	FY95	FY96	FY97	FY98	FY99	FY00	FY01	FY02	% Chng 92-02	% Chng 01-02
Drug Offenses	319	369	340	338	466	523	653	654	841	891	940	194.7%	5.5%
Theft	353	362	318	322	402	406	448	414	397	379	415	17.6%	9.5%
Assault	122	169	189	214	246	273	325	298	333	333	375	207.4%	12.6%
OWI/Traffic	172	208	280	258	231	280	392	457	408	365	354	105.8%	-3.0%
Burglary	364	342	349	352	374	400	438	366	428	390	330	-9.3%	-15.4%
Sex Offenses	224	205	251	232	212	206	233	225	209	268	257	14.7%	-4.1%
Forgery/Fraud	134	126	158	216	223	226	281	212	191	248	240	79.1%	-3.2%
Robbery	79	85	111	114	111	84	90	90	122	86	70	-11.4%	-18.6%
Weapons	37	43	55	69	91	79	74	63	54	55	54	45.9%	-1.8%
Miscellaneous Offenses	42	62	41	45	46	35	64	69	75	90	51	21.4%	-43.3%
Murder/Mansl	77	45	48	56	57	72	56	47	50	55	49	-36.4%	-10.9%
Tot. Admits	2,044	2,113	2,236	2,345	2,574	2,697	3,180	2,999	3,210	3,271	3,376	65.2%	3.2%

Source: Division of Criminal and Juvenile Justice Planning, data taken from the Adult Corrections Information System (ACIS).

The next three tables deal with the changing demography of the prison population over the past decade, showing race, current age, and number of prison commitments. In terms of racial groups, there has been a considerable change during the period, particularly so for Hispanics and Asian-Americans. Figures for the former weren't even tabulated separately at the beginning of the decade.

Note that over the decade the percentage increase for African Americans was roughly the same as that for whites, although the latter group has increased more since FY97. Nevertheless, African Americans continue to be over-represented in Iowa's prison population.

A final comment on Table 11 concerns Asian Americans who, although they still don't constitute a large portion of the prison population, have seen a dramatic increase since FY1992. Further analysis should be done on this group to determine if the change over the decade is simply a function of small numbers or, instead, a real trend.

Table 11. Race of Prison Population at End of Fiscal Year, 1992-2002

Race	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	% Chg.	Chg 97-02
White	3,333	3,368	3,526	3,937	4,299	4,579	5,164	5,035	5,267	5,643	5,795	73.9%	26.6%
African American	1,039	1,133	1,324	1,472	1,524	1,625	1,779	1,748	1,800	1,844	1,791	72.4%	10.2%
Hispanic	--	107	127	157	212	261	300	267	361	425	396	--	51.7%
Native American	66	60	72	84	98	120	121	113	140	119	110	66.7%	-8.3%
Asian-American	13	15	28	32	38	46	56	54	63	54	57	338.5%	23.9%
Other	33	11	12	10	5	5	10	14	15	15	22	-33.3%	340.0%
Unknown	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0.0%	--
Total	4,485	4,695	5,090	5,692	6,176	6,636	7,431	7,231	7,646	8,101	8,172	82.2%	23.1%

Source: E-1 reports

Table 12 illustrates the gradual aging of Iowa’s prison population. Either as a function of longer average sentences or because of later “burn-out” of criminal careers, Iowa’s prison population is getting older. After showing a median age of 29 at the beginning of the decade, the prison population showed a median of 32 at the end of FY2002. This, combined with Table 13 on prison sentences, suggests that the prison population has become older and more hardened.

Table 12. Age of Prison Population at end of Fiscal Year, 1992-2002

Age	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	% Chg.	chg 97-02
9-17	8	10	17	20	31	24	34	25	28	19	13	62.5%	-45.8%
18-20	393	403	450	485	551	530	653	584	624	581	584	48.6%	10.2%
9-20	401	413	467	505	582	554	687	609	652	600	597	48.9%	7.8%
21-25	1,127	1,138	1,173	1,310	1,340	1,390	1,524	1,456	1,605	1,692	1,695	50.4%	21.9%
26-30	1,038	1,039	1,021	1,107	1,196	1,260	1,346	1,218	1,209	1,335	1,326	27.7%	5.2%
31-35	766	851	960	1,111	1,172	1,264	1,301	1,238	1,237	1,269	1,303	70.1%	3.1%
21-35	2,931	3,028	3,154	3,528	3,708	3,914	4,171	3,912	4,051	4,296	4,324	47.5%	10.5%
36-40	507	530	657	714	859	989	1,164	1,188	1,254	1,290	1,250	146.5%	26.4%
41-50	454	514	590	676	735	869	1,044	1,134	1,252	1,420	1,465	222.7%	68.6%
51-60	140	152	164	190	216	240	279	293	331	371	409	192.1%	70.4%
61-70	44	47	47	66	64	57	68	75	84	96	101	129.5%	77.2%
71-80	8	11	11	13	12	13	17	19	20	25	24	200.0%	84.6%
Over 80	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	3	1	--	--
36 or more	1,153	1,254	1,469	1,659	1,886	2,168	2,573	2,710	2,942	3,205	3,250	181.9%	49.9%
Total	4,485	4,695	5,090	5,692	6,176	6,636	7,431	7,231	7,645	8,101	8,171	82.2%	23.1%

Source: E-1 reports

Finally, Table 13 shows inmate prison sentences, *including the current sentence*. While the table shows that most inmates were serving their first prison sentence, it also shows that more inmates have been returning to Iowa’s prisons after having been there before. While in FY92 nearly 76 percent of the inmates on June 30 had not previously served an

Iowa prison sentence, by the end of FY2002 that figure had dropped to 70.7 after a decade-long slide. Note, also, that the largest percentage increases were among inmates with three or more prison sentences.

Table 13. Number of Prison Commitments of Prison Population on June 30

	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	% Chg.	Chg 97-02
One	3,391	3,543	3,774	4,229	4,576	4,858	5,440	5,221	5,542	5,773	5,777	70.4%	18.9%
Two	789	823	920	1,018	1,093	1,169	1,343	1,331	1,347	1,462	1,536	94.7%	31.4%
Three	237	257	301	324	363	424	436	463	506	579	553	133.3%	30.4%
Four	49	52	59	82	92	129	153	151	162	200	204	316.3%	58.1%
Five	13	14	26	30	38	41	39	37	59	53	68	423.1%	65.9%
Six	3	3	6	5	8	12	15	18	23	27	21	600.0%	75.0%
Seven	3	2	3	4	4	2	2	6	5	6	8	166.7%	300.0%
Eight	0	1	1	0	2	1	2	2	2	0	3	--	200.0%
Nine or more	0		0	0	0	0	1	2	0	1	2	--	--
	4,485	4,695	5,090	5,692	6,176	6,636	7,431	7,231	7,646	8,101	8,172	82.2%	23.1%

Source: E-1 reports

Another source of change in the population is shown in Table 14, which presents data on the yearend population, persons serving life sentences, and persons serving mandatory minimum sentences. This table is somewhat surprising in regards to “lifers,” as, while there have been steady increases in persons serving life sentences, over the last ten years their percentage change has been less than that of the population as a whole (perhaps due to a general drop in homicide). Due in part to legislative action, the number of those serving mandatory minimum terms, however, has risen much faster than the population as a whole. The drop in mandatory minimums between 1999 and 2000 is apparently attributable to a change in record-keeping rather than a change in the nature of the prison population itself.

Table 14. June 30 Population, Lifers, Mandatory Minimums

Year	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	% Chng
Yearend Population	4,485	4,695	5,090	5,692	6,176	6,636	7,431	7,231	7,646	8,101	8,172	82.2%
Lifers at Yearend	355	363	385	403	428	458	480	491	512	529	537	51.3%
Mandatory Min.	698	746	770	902	986	1,142	1,416	1,632	1,279	1,529	1,690	142.1%
Net Parolable	3,432	3,586	3,935	4,387	4,762	5,036	5,535	5,108	5,855	6,043	5,945	73.2%

Source: Department of Corrections E-1 Reports

Table 15 shows a broader picture of changes in the prison population, examining the inmate population by the type of commission offense on June 30. It shows that, between FY1992 and FY2002, the increase in inmates committed for persons offenses clearly outstripped that for non-persons offenses. Note that between 1992 and 1998 there either were more non-persons offenders in the population than persons offenders or the difference between the two was slight. Since 1998, however, a change has occurred, with

at least 400 more persons offenders imprisoned on June 30 each year. The disparity between the two continues to increase.

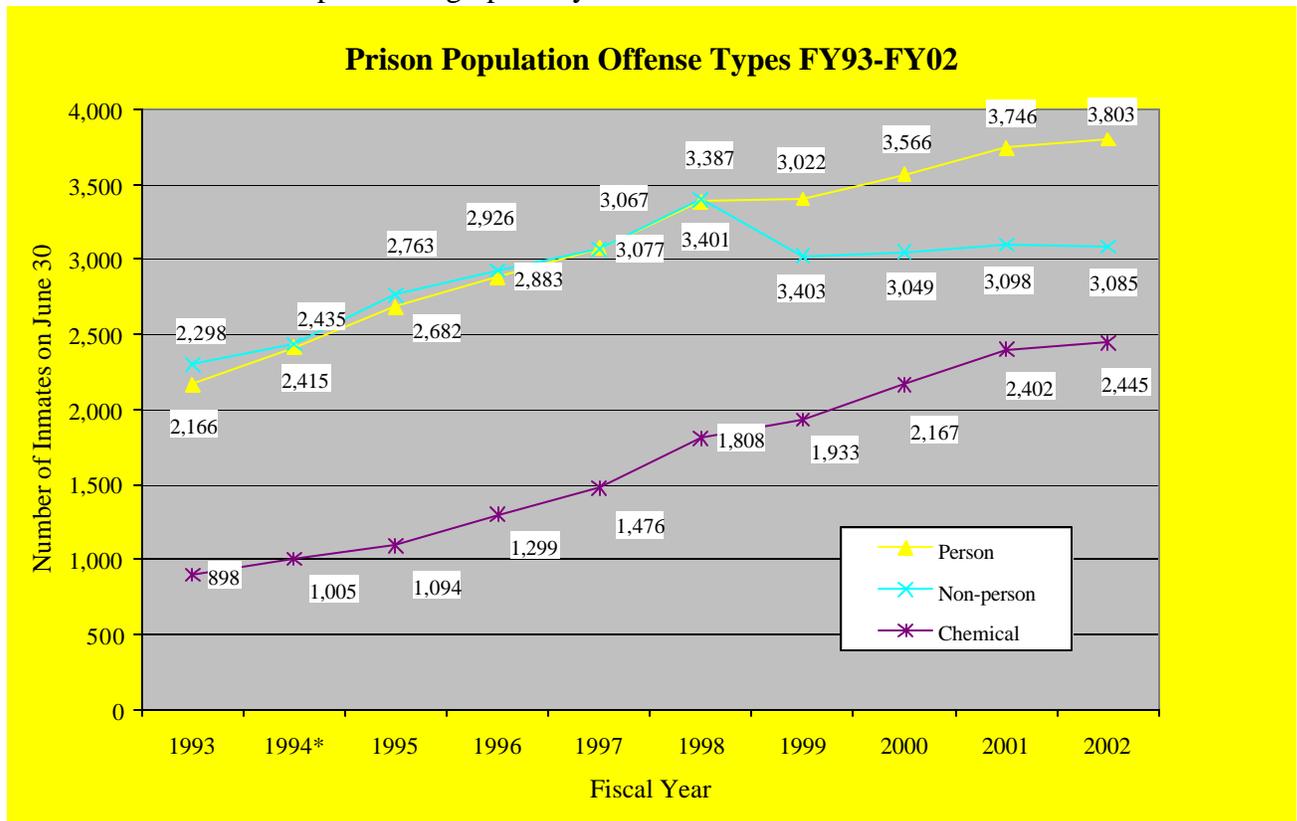
Beginning in FY93, the population also includes a breakdown of those committed for “chemical offenses,” which include drug and alcohol offenses. Since that time the percentage increase in chemical offenses is much greater than for either persons or non-persons offenses, and the raw increase in chemical offenses almost equals that for persons offenses.

Offense Type	1993	1994*	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	% Chg	96-2001
Person	2,166	2,415	2,682	2,883	3,077	3,387	3,403	3,566	3,746	3,803	75.6%	31.9%
Non-person	2,298	2,435	2,763	2,926	3,067	3,401	3,022	3,049	3,098	3,085	34.2%	5.4%
Chemical	898	1,005	1,094	1,299	1,476	1,808	1,933	2,167	2,402	2,445	172.3%	88.2%

*Estimated. Actual total will be within 5.

Source: Department of Corrections E-1 Reports. Totals may not equal total number of inmates in system due to offenders committed for multiple offenses of different type.

This information is also presented graphically below.



Additional data are available from the Bureau of Justice Statistics and from the Division of Criminal and Juvenile Justice Planning (CJJP) with which to compare Iowa and the Nation. Iowa’s 2002 Inmate Profile³ shows that Iowa’s prison population at mid-year

³ State of Iowa, Inmates at Mid-Year 2002, prepared by the Department of Human Rights, Division of Criminal and Juvenile Justice Planning. Currently in preparation.

2002 consisted of 41 percent violent offenders, 25 percent property offenders, 25 percent drug offenders, and eight percent public order offenders. In 2000 (the last year for which figures are available) sentenced prisoners nationally consisted of 49 percent violent offenders, 20 percent property offenders, 21 percent drug offenders, and 10 percent public order offenders (Harrison and Beck, 2002). This suggests that violent offenders are under-represented and drug and property offenders slightly over-represented in the Iowa prison system compared to prison systems in other states. This over-representation may be characteristic of Midwestern states, however, as they typically report low rates of violent crime and mid-range rates of property crime.

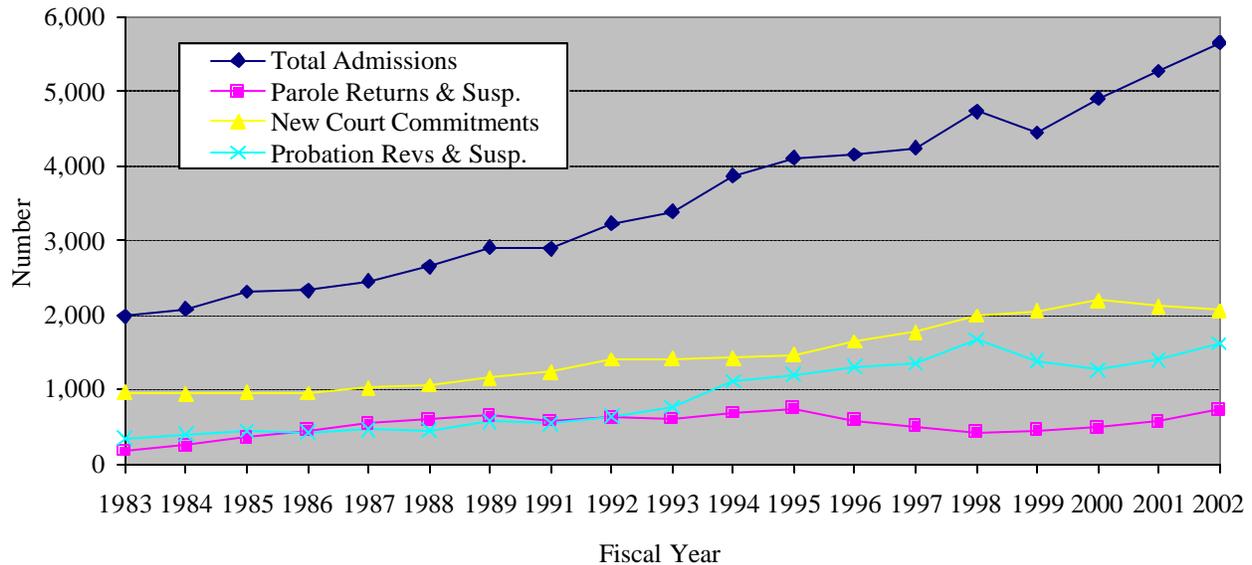
National figures also differ from Iowa's in the types of offenses resulting in population increases. Nationally, fully 53 percent of the increase in prison population between 1990 and 2000 consisted of violent offenders, with drug offenders accounting for 20 percent, property offenders 12 percent, and public-order offenders 15 percent. In Iowa, however, most of the increase has been due to chemical (drug and alcohol) offenders, whose numbers have more than doubled since 1993.

Another look at the prison population is presented in the graph below, which shows changes in the types of prison admissions since state FY84. A nearly steady increase in overall admissions has been seen since FY84, with the only exceptions occurring in 1991 and 1999. The largest total increase occurred during FY98 (when admissions increased by 485), closely followed by FY2000 (an increase of 464).

While direct court commitments reached their highest level in FY2000, both probation and parole revocation admissions rose in FY2001 and FY2002, resulting in a record number of total commitments each year. While direct court commitments have gradually risen over the period, the increase in probation revocations and suspensions has occurred primarily since 1993, more than doubling since then, as the probation revocation decreases in FY99 and FY2000 have not continued. The high ratio of probation revocation admissions means that a significant portion of the prison population has already had opportunities to avoid incarceration by serving periods of probation in the community, but that they have failed. This is one of the factors leading to increased caution on the part of the Board in granting parole.

The FY2002 increase in probation revocations has significance also because increases in probation revocations have recently been one of the driving forces behind Iowa's increasing prison population. Between FY91 and FY98, probation revocations had increased from 578 to 1,694 (or 193 percent). During the same period direct court commitments increased from 2,891 to 4,735 (or 64 percent). In FY92 parole revocations and suspensions and probation revocations were nearly equal. Since then, however, probation revocations and suspensions have more than doubled. While the ratio of parole revocations to probation revocations dropped in FY2002, the numerical increase in probation revocation still outstripped the increase in parole revocations (+225 to +163).

Total Admissions, New Court Commitments, Parole Returns & Suspensions, Probation Revocations & Suspensions



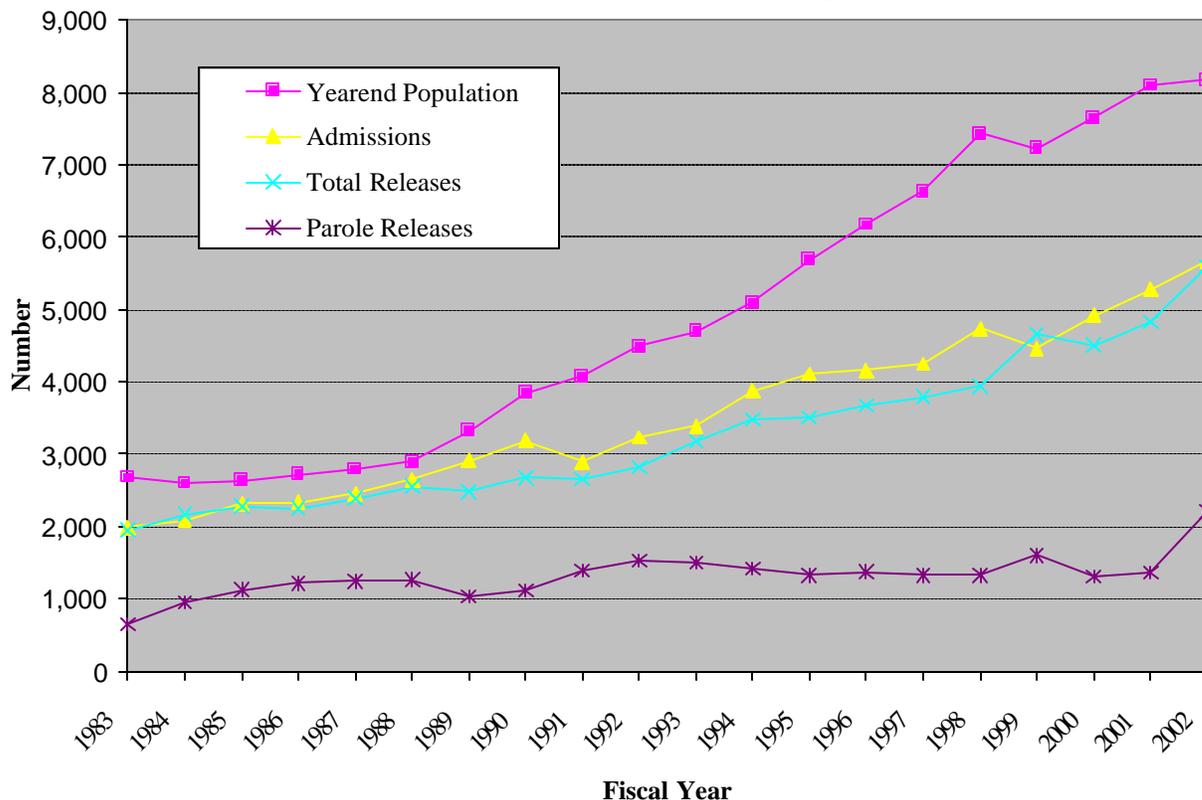
Source: Department of Corrections E-1 Reports.

Iowa’s trend in parole revocations runs contrary to the national trend. According to the Bureau of Justice Statistics,⁴ parole violators constituted 34 percent of all national prison admissions in 1996, and while 70 percent of parole terminations in 1984 were termed “successful,” in 1996 this percentage had been reduced to less than half. Iowa, on the other hand, has not shown an increase in the percentage of parole revocations, and less than ten percent of those released to parole supervision in FY1998 were revoked from supervision.

The next graph shows end-of-year prison population, total admissions, total releases, and parole releases. More than previous tables and charts, this one shows increasing caution on the part of the Board in protecting the public. As shown previously in the Workload section, through FY2001 paroles have accounted for a smaller portion of overall releases in recent years, as the Board has allowed more inmates to expire sentences rather than granting them parole. With mounting population pressures, however, this trend was reversed in FY02, but without any apparent increase in danger to society. Between 1986 and 2001 there was little change in the number of parole releases in Iowa, despite a steadily increasing prison population. In FY02, however, paroles jumped, although they still constitute a smaller percentage of total releases than was true in the ‘80’s. See page 14 for further illustration of this trend. Note that figures for this chart come from Department of Corrections E-1 reports; due to delays in release, rescissions, and other factors, the number of paroles in this chart do not necessarily agree with figures presented elsewhere in this report.

⁴ Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Correctional Populations in the United States, 1996*, as cited in Travis, Jeremy, *But They All Come Back: Rethinking Prisoner Reentry*, Washington, D.C., National Institute of Justice, May, 2000.

Admissions, Releases, Yearend Population



Source: Department of Corrections E-1 Reports.

A final description of the prison population is provided in Table 16, which shows the distribution of risk levels in the prison population. This may be compared with tables pertaining to risk levels and parole decision-making later in the report. The table shows that, of the included groups of offenders, those serving time for Class A felonies show the lowest statistical risk. Those serving time under habitual criminal statutes show the highest average risk, a logical finding because the risk assessment is based upon the length and intensity of the prior criminal history. Note also that “other” felons also show high average risk scores. In a change from previous years, misdemeanants on average do **not** show higher scores than felons (the number of serious misdemeanants on the table is too small to make a judgment). This is somewhat surprising given that misdemeanants are usually incarcerated due to the accumulation of a significant criminal history or repeated instances of multiple offenses.

Other findings are not particularly surprising. Class A felons may be sent to prison based upon the severity of a single offense, and thus many may have low risk scores. Habitual criminals nearly always have lengthy criminal histories beyond the three felony convictions required for conviction as an habitual criminal.

Table 16. Risk Levels of Prison Population. By Offense Class, 6/30/02

Risk Score	Lead Offense Class							Total N	
	AFel	BFel	HAB	OFel	CFel	DFel	Agg.		Ser.
Unscored	85	497	14	80	929	691	117	4	2,417
1	86	105	1	1	34	8	2		237
2	48	133	11	17	324	262	73	2	870
3	45	61	3	5	103	55	15		287
4	2	29	4	4	70	76	14	1	200
5	3	51	24	15	129	200	29	2	453
6	69	156	21	17	298	211	53		825
7	1	13	30	9	42	89	14		198
8	62	137	48	22	246	220	47	1	783
9	122	338	78	35	466	361	72	4	1,476
Total	523	1,520	234	205	2,641	2,173	436	14	7,746
Mean	5.38	5.95	7.23	6.38	5.93	6.00	5.75	6.20	5.96

Means exclude unscored cases

VII. TIME SERVED PRIOR TO PAROLE DECISION

A number of factors affect the amount of time individuals spend incarcerated prior to release on parole. The most obvious of these is the inmate's maximum term of incarceration, which in Iowa is set by statute. There appears to be some public misunderstanding of prison terms in Iowa, in part because of the indeterminate nature of the State's sentencing structure. Three groups set terms of incarceration in Iowa:

- the Legislature, which establishes maximum terms of incarceration and may choose to require either mandatory incarceration or a mandatory minimum term of incarceration;
- judges, who in sentencing determine who is incarcerated and who is not (and after imprisonment may choose to release an offender on "shock probation" after a period of up to three months); and
- the Board of Parole, which determines when offenders may be released on work release and/or parole.

Indeterminate sentencing is also misunderstood because when a judge sentences an offender to a specific term -- say, ten years of incarceration -- the sentence, absent a mandatory minimum, is actually zero-to-ten years, and the offender may be legally paroled at any time after reception by the prison system. Additionally, under Iowa's "good time" statute, most offenders' sentences are also reduced by up to half by good behavior in the prison system, so most ten-year sentences will expire in about five years.

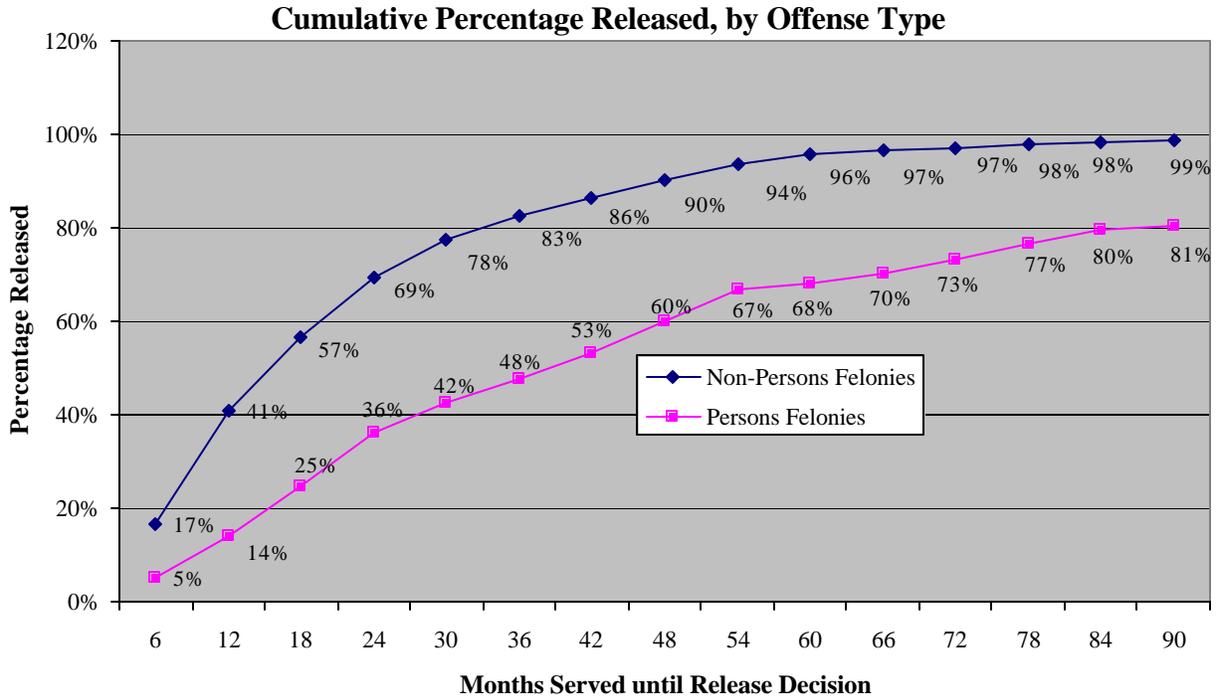
There have been a number of changes in Iowa statutes in recent years whose effect has been to raise the prison population. Most of these either increase the maximum penalty for an offense or delay the time at which the Board of Parole may consider inmates for release. These include:

- a requirement that inmates sentenced for Murder-2nd, Attempted Murder, Sex Abuse-2nd, Kidnapping-2nd, Robbery-1st, Robbery-2nd and some Vehicular Homicides serve 85 percent of their maximum terms of incarceration prior to release;
- lengthening the maximum term of incarceration for some drug, weapons, sex, OWI, and child endangerment offenses;
- establishment of mandatory release supervision following imprisonment for those convicted of Lascivious Acts ([Iowa Code 709.8](#)).
- creation of a new class of burglaries -- Burglary in the Third Degree as a first offender -- Iowa's first misdemeanor burglary offense;
- creation of a determinate Class D sentencing structure that allows judges to sentence Class D felons to a determinate term of zero to five years rather than the historic indeterminate term of up to five years;
- lengthening the time during which judges can reconsider a sentence.

While legislation was passed in 2002 pertaining to a number of criminal offenses, none of these changes were expected to have a significant impact on the prison population.

Another factor influencing the size of the prison population has been the Board's increasing caution in releasing inmates who may pose a threat to society. The use of risk assessment in release deliberations has had two distinct effects: to hasten release of good risks who do not need to be incarcerated for reasons of public safety; and to delay

release of bad risks who present a threat to society. Appendix 5 shows mean time to parole by offense class by risk. Delaying release of high-risk inmates is one of the factors responsible for low recidivism among Iowa parolees.



The chart above presents information on the Board’s differential handling of persons and non-persons offenders during FY02. The chart shows that persons offenders -- regardless of the class of felony for which they were committed – tend to serve more time prior to the approval of a parole than do non-persons offenders. The chart may be a bit confusing, as it shows the cumulative percent of paroles in FY02 who were released within a certain period of time. For example, the chart shows that, within six months, 17 percent of the non-persons offenders had received a positive parole decision. After six months, 41 percent had received release approval. At ninety months, almost all the non-persons offenders had received release approval, but only 81 percent of the persons offenders had done so.

Beyond these figures, it should also be remembered that persons offenders are more likely to expire their sentences rather than receiving a parole, so the differences shown in these charts actually under-report the Board’s caution with violent offenders.

To analyze this concept further, the chart below breaks this information down for paroles released after any period of time up to 90 months after commitment for each felony class in FY02. The graph shows that after 12 months, about 40 percent of the Class D felons committed for non-persons offenses (DFNP) had been approved for parole. After 24 months, almost 80 percent of the same group had been approved for release.

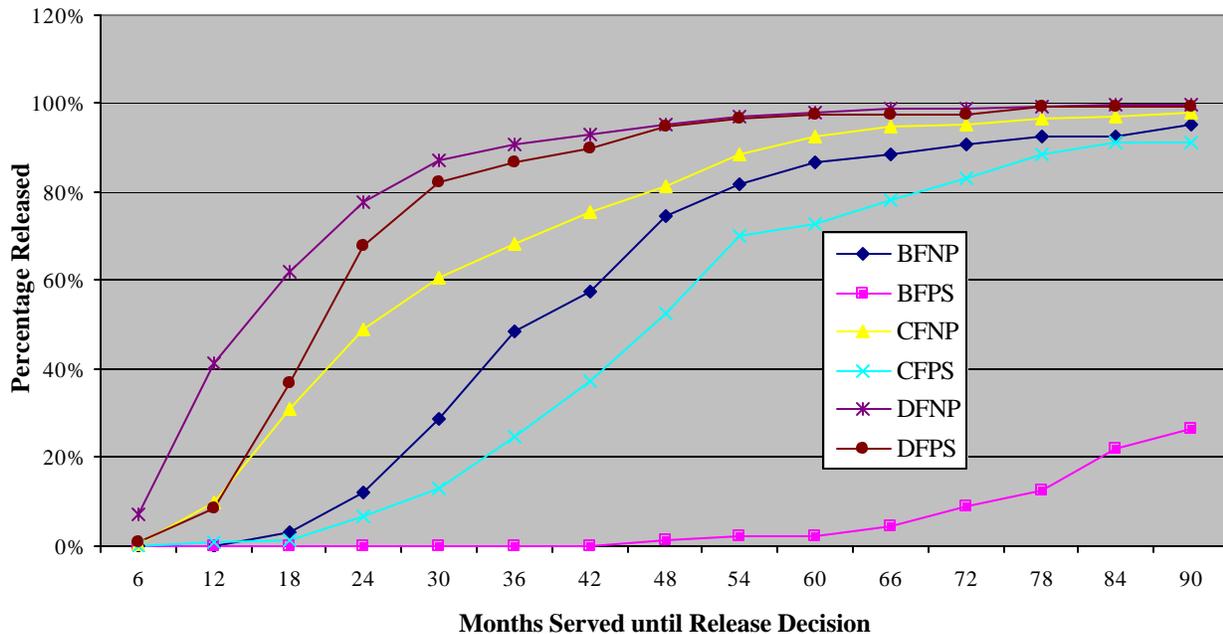
At the other extreme, the chart doesn’t show any release approvals for those committed for Class B felonies against persons (BFPS) until 48 months had been served.

It should be remembered that Iowa's good time statute reduces each sentence by approximately one-half, so a Class D sentence, for example, typically expires within about 30 months.

Note that the chart includes only the major offense categories. Small groups – habitual offenders, for example, who accounted for only eighty releases in FY02 – are not included.

Perhaps the most instructive information on the chart is that there is a great deal of overlap in the amount of time felons serve until release approval, irrespective of the class and type of crime for which they have been committed. Due to consecutive sentences, in-prison misconduct, or the details of the crime committed, there are some Class D felons, for example, who serve more time than some Class B felons. Despite the differences in the potential maximum terms, those committed for Class B felonies not against persons (mostly drug offenses) tend to be released more quickly than Class C felons committed for crimes against persons. The chart provides another illustration that the Board is committed to preventing new violent crime, as those committed for new crimes against persons tend to be released more slowly than those not so-committed.

Cumulative Percentage Released, by Offense Class



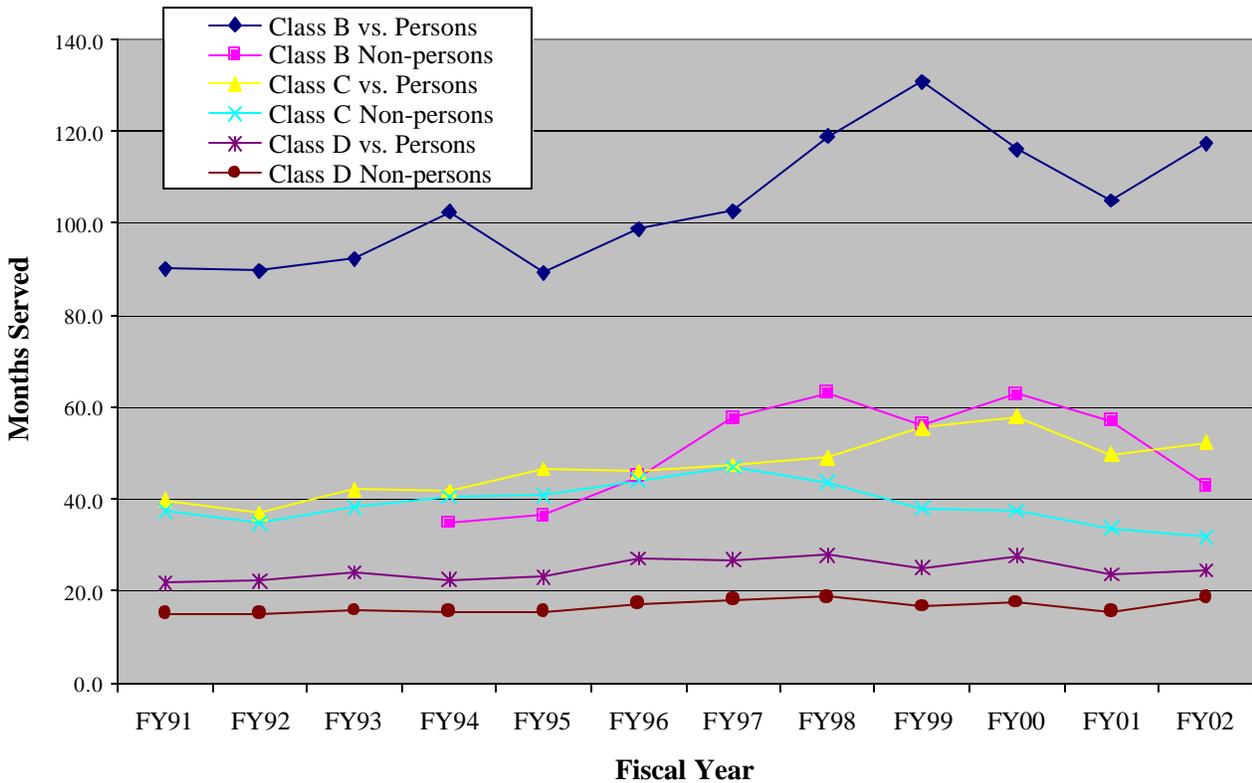
The Board's caution is also illustrated in Appendix 6, which shows percentages of offenders released in FY2002 via either parole or expiration. Appendix 8 shows this same information specifically for sex offenders.

Table 17 presents an overview of paroling activity during FY2002, showing the amount of time served prior to parole for all offenses accounting for ten or more paroles. Readers interested in offenses not on the table are urged to consult Table 18, which presents all offenses for which there were paroles in FY2002.

Table 17. Time Served to Parole Approval, Most Common Offenses, FY2002

Class	CRIME NAME	N	Time Served		
			Mean	Minimum	Maximum
Crimes Against Persons					
B Felony	Sexual Abuse-2nd Degree	19	127.0	82.7	246.6
B Felony	Robbery- 1st Degree	46	114.8	66.4	288.0
C Felony	Robbery- 2nd Degree	21	67.8	28.6	105.7
C Felony	Vehicular Homicide/U-Inf.or Reckless	11	63.6	47.7	127.8
C Felony	Sexual Abuse-3rd Degree	39	52.3	14.9	106.0
D Felony	Lascivious Acts with Child	11	50.2	9.7	132.0
C Felony	Willful Injury	22	46.7	21.3	115.9
C Felony	Sexual Abuse-3rd Degree- Not Forcible	15	41.7	19.2	53.9
D Felony	Going Armed with Intent	18	25.9	10.8	45.2
D Felony	Domestic Abuse Assault,3rd or Subseq.	14	23.9	17.5	35.6
D Felony	Willful Injury with Bodily Injury	18	19.7	13.1	30.6
Agg.Misd	Child Endangerment-No Injury	13	8.8	4.1	31.5
Drug Offenses					
B Felony	Prohibited Acts/Contr.,CF, Sim.Subst.	15	94.9	46.6	116.1
O Felony	Controlled Subst,2nd or Subsequent .Offense	23	56.3	15.9	164.5
C Felony	Prohibited Acts/Contr.,CF,Sim.Subst.	728	29.5	2.7	122.0
D Felony	Possess .C.S. w/o Prescrip>2nd Offense	38	15.9	1.8	58.3
D Felony	Prohibited Acts/Marijuana, <50 Kilo	108	15.4	3.3	85.6
D Felony	Fail to Obtain Controlled .Subs.Tax Stamp	28	14.8	5.9	32.3
D Felony	Possess Product as Intermed. of C.S.	48	12.9	4.8	32.5
Agg.Misd	Possess C.S. w/o Prescrip-2nd Offense	12	6.6	2.9	13.5
Property Offenses					
O Felony	Habitual Offender - Property	76	51.7	16.0	200.8
C Felony	Burglary-2nd Degree	98	44.0	10.1	156.0
C Felony	Theft-1st Degree	135	37.5	6.3	103.7
D Felony	Forgery	283	19.8	1.6	130.9
D Felony	Theft-2nd Degree	185	19.8	1.2	115.1
D Felony	Burglary-3rd Degree	284	19.6	2.0	102.9
D Felony	Criminal Mischief-2nd Degree	20	18.6	2.6	42.9
D Felony	Conspiracy to Commit Felony-Property	15	15.6	6.0	53.7
D Felony	Unauthorized Use of Credit Cards	12	15.0	1.9	28.3
Agg.Misd	Theft-3rd Degree	50	7.9	2.9	26.0
Agg.Misd	Operate M.V. w/o Owner's Consent	30	7.5	2.6	18.2
Other Offenses					
D Felony	Rec,Transp.Possess Firearm/Felon	31	21.7	7.1	62.5
D Felony	Failure to Appear-Felony Charge	17	17.9	2.6	51.3
D Felony	OWI-3rd Offense	665	13.0	1.9	125.5
Agg.Misd	Driving While Barred	54	7.4	1.9	41.4
Agg.Misd	OWI-2nd Offense	76	7.0	2.6	46.5
Agg.Misd	Prostitution	15	5.3	2.5	9.2
All Paroles		3,623	25.4	1.2	288.0

Average Time Served Until Release Decision, FY91-FY02, by Class



The chart above presents some interesting findings, as it illustrates both the Board’s concern with public safety and its response to a rising prison population. Examination of the Class C felonies shows most clearly that, over the period, the Board has shown increasing caution in releasing violent offenders while making efforts to reduce time served for non-violent felons. Prior to FY98, for example, there was little difference in average time served for Class C felons against person and not against person. Since that time, however, there has been a divergence in time served, as the average for Class C felonies not against person has dropped while that for C felonies against persons has crept up. The disparity in time served for Class B felons also illustrates the same point.

Table 181, on the pages following, presents a complete itemization of paroles for FY2002, listing the felony class, the specific offense, whether or not consecutive sentences were involved, the number of paroles approved during the year, and the maximum, minimum, and mean periods from admission to parole approval. In an effort to avoid redundancy the table does not list a total separately when all of the paroles for a certain offense either did or did not involve consecutive sentences. For example, the one parole for murder in the first degree did not involve a consecutive sentence, so the column for consecutive sentences notes “N/Total” to note that the numbers for the total and for the non-consecutive sentence category were the same. Similarly, all the five paroles for Murder in the Second Degree in the Class B Felony category did not involve consecutive sentences, so they are all listed as “N/Total.”

Table 18. FY 2002 Months Served Prior to Parole Approval

CLASS	Offense Description	Code	Consec	N	Months Served		
					Mean	Minimum	Maximum
AFEL	Murder 1 st Degree	707.2	N/total	1	133.5	133.5	133.5
Total	Total Class A Felonies		N/total	1	133.5	133.5	133.5
BFEL-50	Murder-2 nd Degree	707.3	N	3	185.0	166.0	208.5
			Y	2	164.3	162.7	165.8
			Total	5	176.7	162.7	208.5
Total	Total Class B-50 Felonies		N	3	185.0	166.0	208.5
			Y	2	164.3	162.7	165.8
			Total	5	176.7	162.7	208.5
BFEL	Arson-1 st Degree	712.2	N/total	3	82.4	47.0	107.4
	Attempted Murder	707.11 1983	N	2	90.2	64.3	116.0
			Y	1	111.3	111.3	111.3
			Total	3	97.2	64.3	116.0
	Burglary-1 st Degree	713.2 1978	N/total	2	113.6	70.1	157.2
	Burglary-1 st Degree	713.3 1983	N	5	91.1	49.1	135.8
			Y	2	100.8	99.7	101.8
			Total	7	93.8	49.1	135.8
	Distribute.C.S.to <age 18	124.406(1A	N/total	1	36.8	36.8	36.8
	Distribute Narc/Coc.,Minor-Schl/Park	124.406(1A,2	N/total	1	55.3	55.3	55.3
	Kidnapping- 2 nd Degree	710.3	N	1	107.2	107.2	107.2
			Y	1	94.3	94.3	94.3
			Total	2	100.8	94.3	107.2
	Proh.Acts/Contr.,CF, Sim Substance	204.401(1B)	N	5	90.1	46.6	115.0
			Y	2	102.6	89.4	115.8
			Total	7	93.7	46.6	115.8
	Proh.Acts/Contr.,CF, Sim Substance	124.401(1B)	N	107	38.8	14.3	97.7
			Y	5	61.8	45.7	74.5
			Total	112	39.8	14.3	97.7
	Proh.Acts/Contr.,CF,Sim Substance	124.401(1A)	N/total	1	31.8	31.8	31.8
	Robbery-1 st Degree	711.2 1978	N	35	99.1	66.4	180.1
		Y	11	164.8	81.1	288.0	
		Total	46	114.8	66.4	288.0	
Sexual Abuse-2 nd Degree	709.3	N	16	110.9	82.7	133.5	
		Y	3	212.5	163.2	246.6	
		Total	19	127.0	82.7	246.6	
Total	Total Class B Felonies		N	179	62.5	14.3	180.1
			Y	25	134.9	45.7	288.0
			Total	204	71.4	14.3	288.0

CLASS	Offense Description	Code	Consec	N	Months Served				
					Mean	Minimum	Maximum		
OFEL	Contr.Subst.,2 nd or Subsequent Offense	124.411	N	13	42.7	18.0	95.3		
			Y	7	52.6	15.9	122.8		
			Total	20	46.1	15.9	122.8		
	Contr.Subst.,2 nd or Subsequent Offense	204.411	N	2	104.1	103.3	104.9		
			Y	1	164.5	164.5	164.5		
			Total	3	124.2	103.3	164.5		
	Controlled.Subst.Violation/Firearm Distrib. C.S. on Certain Real Property	124.401(1E) 124.401A	N/total	6	30.0	7.3	53.1		
			N	3	40.6	38.2	42.4		
			Y	1	19.0	19.0	19.0		
	Distribute Contr.Subst.-School/Park Habitual Offender (Person)	204.401A 902.8,A	Total	4	35.2	19.0	42.4		
			N/total	1	78.4	78.4	78.4		
			N/total	4	87.0	68.1	137.1		
	Habitual Offender (Property)	902.8,B	N	48	44.4	16.0	82.1		
			Y	28	64.2	18.9	200.8		
			Total	76	51.7	16.0	200.8		
	Mfg. Meth in Presence of Minor Use/Control Firearm-Drug Offense	124.401C 204.401(1E)	N/total	1	20.2	20.2	20.2		
N/total			1	117.7	117.7	117.7			
Total	Total Other Felonies	N	79	47.6	7.3	137.1			
		Y	37	63.5	15.9	200.8			
		Total	116	52.7	7.3	200.8			
CFEL	Abandonment, Neglect/Dependent Person	726.3	N	3	32.3	23.5	38.6		
			Y	1	55.9	55.9	55.9		
			Total	4	38.2	23.5	55.9		
	Arson-2 nd Degree	712.3	N	6	44.5	20.0	81.1		
			Y	1	41.9	41.9	41.9		
			Total	7	44.2	20.0	81.1		
	Attempted Burglary-1 st Degree	713.4	N	1	39.1	39.1	39.1		
			Y	1	59.4	59.4	59.4		
			Total	2	49.3	39.1	59.4		
	Burglary-2 nd Degree	713.3 1978	N/total	1	51.7	51.7	51.7		
			Burglary-2 nd Degree	713.5 1983	N	75	33.8	10.1	85.4
					Y	22	78.6	32.4	156.0
	Total	97			43.9	10.1	156.0		
	Child Endangerment-Serious Injury	726.6(2)	N	4	43.2	39.4	46.0		
			Y	4	74.0	49.2	97.4		
			Total	8	58.6	39.4	97.4		
	Conspiracy to Commit Forcible Felony	706.3,A	N	2	26.6	24.2	29.0		
			Y	1	53.1	53.1	53.1		
			Total	3	35.4	24.2	53.1		
	Criminal Mischief-1 st Degree	716.3	N/total	1	23.9	23.9	23.9		
Distrib.Sched. III Cont.Subs. to<age 18			124.406(1B)	N/total	2	22.3	17.2	27.4	
	Fraudulent Practices-1 st Degree	714.9		N/total	2	15.0	11.8	18.2	
Furnish Precursor Subst/Mfg C.S.			124B.9(1)	N/total	1	7.6	7.6	7.6	

CLASS	Offense Description	Code	Consec	N	Months Served		
					Mean	Minimum	Maximum
	Kidnapping-3 rd Degree	710.4	N	2	41.1	32.4	49.9
			Y	1	36.9	36.9	36.9
			Total	3	39.7	32.4	49.9
	Poss. Explo. Or Incendiary Material	712.6	N/total	1	30.4	30.4	30.4
	Possession Burglary Tools	713.7 1983	Y/total	1	113.6	113.6	113.6
	Prohib.Acts/Contr., CF. Sim Substance	204.401(1C)	N	2	60.7	52.9	68.5
			Y	6	107.8	90.3	116.1
			Total	8	96.0	52.9	116.1
	Prohibited Acts/Contr.,CF,Sim Substance	124.401(1C)	N	517	25.7	2.7	97.3
			Y	98	37.4	5.1	122.0
			Total	615	27.6	2.7	122.0
	Receive Precursor Subst./Mfg C.S..	124B.9(2)	N/total	2	12.3	6.6	18.1
	Robbery-2 nd Degree	711.3 1978	N	6	45.6	28.6	66.4
			Y	15	76.6	53.6	105.7
			Total	21	67.8	28.6	105.7
	Robbery-2 nd Degree 85%	711.3 1996	Y/total	1	8.8	8.8	8.8
	Sexual Abuse-3 rd Degree	709.4	N	30	43.2	14.9	66.2
			Y	9	82.6	51.8	106.0
			Total	39	52.3	14.9	106.0
	Sex Abuse-3 rd -Not Forcible Felony	709.4(2C,4)	N/total	15	41.7	19.2	53.9
	Terrorism w/Intent to Injury/Provoke	708.6,A	N/total	3	31.7	24.4	37.7
	Theft-1 st Degree	714.2(1)	N	106	32.1	6.3	85.1
			Y	29	57.2	24.7	103.7
			Total	135	37.5	6.3	103.7
	Use<age 18 in Drug Trade	124.406A	N/total	2	29.5	13.1	45.9
	Vehicular Homicide/Reckless or Eluding	707.6A(2)	N/total	2	25.0	24.4	25.6
	Vehicular Homicide/U-Inf or Reckless	707.6A(1) 1990	N	7	50.0	47.7	52.2
			Y	4	87.3	67.3	127.8
			Total	11	63.6	47.7	127.8
	Voluntary Manslaughter	707.4	N	1	30.1	30.1	30.1
			Y	2	112.4	72.4	152.5
			Total	3	85.0	30.1	152.5
	Willful Injury	708.4	N	15	39.8	21.3	50.9
			Y	7	61.5	27.1	115.9
			Total	22	46.7	21.3	115.9
Total	Total Class C Felonies		N	809	29.2	2.7	97.3
			Y	203	55.5	5.1	156.0
			Total	1,012	34.5	2.7	156.0

CLASS	Offense Description	Code	Consec	N	Months Served		
					Mean	Minimum	Maximum
Compact	Interstate Compact Prisoner	999.99	Y/total	1	46.2	46.2	46.2
Total	Total Compact Prisoners		Y/total	1	46.2	46.2	46.2
DFEL	Assault-Serious Injury	708.2(3A)	N/total	4	17.4	15.4	20.6
	Asslt. Peace Ofcr/Firef., Intent	708.3A(1)	N/total	1	7.8	7.8	7.8
	Asslt Peace Ofcr/Firef., Weapon	708.3A(2)	N	3	17.0	13.4	20.7
			Y	1	23.0	23.0	23.0
			Total	4	18.5	13.4	23.0
	Assault. While Participating in Felony	708.3,B	N	7	21.4	13.8	27.6
			Y	2	32.1	17.4	46.9
			Total	9	23.8	13.8	46.9
	Assault to Sex Abuse/Injury	709.11,B	N/total	2	12.4	7.0	17.7
	Attempt to Disarm Peace Officer	708.13(2),B	N	1	22.9	22.9	22.9
			Y	1	12.2	12.2	12.2
			Total	2	17.5	12.2	22.9
	Attempted Burglary-2 nd Degree	713.6	N	3	18.1	12.3	22.2
			Y	1	34.7	34.7	34.7
			Total	4	22.3	12.3	34.7
	Burglary-3 rd Degree	713.6A	N	201	15.7	2.0	50.9
			Y	83	28.9	9.2	102.9
			Total	284	19.6	2.0	102.9
	Conspiracy/Commit Felony/Person	706.3,B	N/total	1	7.3	7.3	7.3
	Conspiracy/Commit Felony/Property	706.3,C	N	12	12.1	6.0	26.8
			Y	3	29.7	6.7	53.7
			Total	15	15.6	6.0	53.7
	Criminal Gang Participation	723A.2	N/total	1	16.2	16.2	16.2
	Criminal Mischief-2 nd Degree	716.4	N	14	16.0	2.6	39.5
			Y	6	24.6	9.5	42.9
			Total	20	18.6	2.6	42.9
	Determinate Sentence	902.3A	N	2	5.3	3.0	7.5
			Y	1	4.2	4.2	4.2
			Total	3	4.9	3.0	7.5
	Dom.Abuse Assault,3 rd or Subsequent	708.2A(4)	N	9	21.6	17.5	27.6
			Y	5	28.0	19.0	35.6
			Total	14	23.9	17.5	35.6
	Eluding >25 MPH w/enhancements	321.279(3)	N	6	15.9	8.8	21.1
			Y	1	21.2	21.2	21.2
			Total	7	16.6	8.8	21.2
	Escape of Felon	719.4(1)	Y/total	6	19.7	4.0	59.9
	Extortion	711.4	N	4	17.1	12.4	21.5
			Y	4	31.1	13.3	46.6
			Total	8	24.1	12.4	46.6
	Fail Register, 2 nd or >Sex Offense	692A.7(1,B)	N/total	1	15.2	15.2	15.2
	Fail/Obtain Cont.Subs Tax Stamp	453B.12	N	23	12.1	5.9	32.3
			Y	5	27.3	20.5	31.3
			Total	28	14.8	5.9	32.3

CLASS	Offense Description	Code	Consec	N	Months Served				
					Mean	Minimum	Maximum		
	Failure to Appear-Felony Charge	811.2(8),A	N	15	15.1	2.6	39.5		
			Y	2	38.8	26.3	51.3		
			Total	17	17.9	2.6	51.3		
	False Reports-Destructive Device	712.7	N/total	1	9.4	9.4	9.4		
			Falsify Lottery Ticket/Share	099E.18(4) 1994	N	1	46.5	46.5	46.5
					Y	1	22.1	22.1	22.1
	Flee State to Avoid Prosecution	719.4(4)	N/total	1	15.2	15.2	15.2		
			Forge/Alter/Cntrft Lottery Ticket	099E.18(4) 1989	Y	2	12.0	11.5	12.4
					Total	2	12.0	11.5	12.4
	Forgery	715A.2(A)	N	191	13.8	1.6	48.0		
			Y	88	33.2	6.2	130.9		
			Total	279	19.9	1.6	130.9		
	Fraudulent Practices-2 nd Degree	714.10	N/total	6	14.8	8.2	22.3		
			Furnish Contr. Subst to Inmates	719.8	N	2	13.5	8.3	18.7
					Y	1	20.4	20.4	20.4
	Gatherings-Controlled Subst. Used	124.407,A	Total	3	15.8	8.3	20.4		
			N	8	19.9	8.2	28.8		
			Y	1	55.5	55.5	55.5		
	Going Armed with Intent	708.8	Total	9	23.9	8.2	55.5		
			N	8	19.6	15.1	27.7		
			Y	10	30.9	10.8	45.2		
	Identity Theft w/int.>\$1000.00	715A.8,A	Total	18	25.9	10.8	45.2		
			N/total	5	11.2	6.3	18.1		
			Inmate Assault-Bodily Fluids	708.3B	N/total	1	25.3	25.3	25.3
Interf. W/off Acts, Ins. Or Weapon	719.1(1),C	N			1	23.4	23.4	23.4	
		Y	1	45.3	45.3	45.3			
	Invol. Mansl/Public Offense	707.5(1)	Total	2	34.3	23.4	45.3		
			N/total	2	19.4	18.8	20.1		
			Lascivious Acts with Child	709.8 1978	N	4	17.5	9.7	23.6
Y	7	68.8			45.4	132.0			
	Lascivious Acts w/Minor	725.10 1977	Total	11	50.2	9.7	132.0		
			N/total	1	13.0	13.0	13.0		
			OWI-3 rd or Subsequent Offense	321J.2(C)	N	586	9.4	1.9	60.1
Y	79	39.5			3.9	125.5			
	Perjury	720.2 1978	Total	665	13.0	1.9	125.5		
			Y/total	1	14.0	14.0	14.0		
			Poss.C.S. w/o Prescrip>2 nd Offense	124.401(5),C	N	31	14.7	1.8	58.3
Y	7	21.5			8.0	52.5			
	Poss. Of Contraband-Corr. Facility	719.7(B)	Total	38	15.9	1.8	58.3		
			N/total	1	16.6	16.6	16.6		
			Possess Prod. As Intermed. Of C.S.	124.401(4)	N	42	12.3	4.8	32.5
Y	6	16.7			7.6	26.7			
			Total	48	12.9	4.8	32.5		

CLASS	Offense Description	Code	Consec	N	Months Served		
					Mean	Minimum	Maximum
	Possession of Stolen Property	714.1(4),B	N/total	2	21.8	19.1	24.4
	Prescrip. Drug Viol.-Habitual	155A.24(3C)	Y/total	1	36.9	36.9	36.9
	Proh.Acts/Marijuana, < 50 Kilo	124.401(1D)B	N	89	12.4	3.3	35.2
			Y	18	30.7	6.5	85.6
			Total	107	15.5	3.3	85.6
	Proh.Acts/Marijuana, < 50 Kilo	204.401(1D)B	N/total	1	8.1	8.1	8.1
	Rec, Transp., Pos. Firearm/Felon	724.26	N	25	15.9	7.1	30.8
			Y	6	45.9	28.7	62.5
			Total	31	21.7	7.1	62.5
	Reckless Use/Firearm-Injury	724.30(2)	Y/total	2	42.7	36.1	49.3
	Serious Injury by Motor Vehicle	707.6A(4)	N	3	20.1	15.3	26.2
			Y	1	13.8	13.8	13.8
			Total	4	18.5	13.8	26.2
	Sexual Predator-Supervision	901A.2(1),B	N/total	1	36.7	36.7	36.7
	Solicitation to Commit Felony	705.1,A	N/total	1	18.4	18.4	18.4
	Solicitation to Commit Felony	705.1,B	N	3	7.0	5.5	7.8
			Y	1	25.9	25.9	25.9
			Total	4	11.7	5.5	25.9
	Stalking,3 rd or Subseq. Offense	708.11(2A)	N/total	1	25.8	25.8	25.8
	Stalking,Viol C.O/Weapon/<18/2nd	708.11(3B)	N	2	22.4	21.2	23.7
			Y	1	11.5	11.5	11.5
			Total	3	18.8	11.5	23.7
	Terrorism	708.6	N/total	1	19.4	19.4	19.4
	Terrorism	708.6,B	N/total	7	16.4	7.5	26.6
	Theft-2 nd Degree	714.2(2)	N	144	14.8	1.2	65.7
			Y	41	37.4	8.1	115.1
			Total	185	19.8	1.2	115.1
	Threats-Destructive Substance	712.8	N/total	1	6.1	6.1	6.1
	Traffic in Stolen Firearms, 1 st	724.16A,1	N/total	2	14.5	10.8	18.3
	Unauth. Use of Credit Cards	715A.6(A)	N	2	26.9	25.6	28.3
			Y	2	25.1	22.9	27.2
			Total	4	26.0	22.9	28.3
	Unauth. Poss./Offensive Weapons	724.3	N/total	4	16.2	7.8	23.4
	Willful Injury w/Bodily Injury	708.4(2)	N	15	18.2	13.1	26.0
			Y	3	27.4	24.2	30.6
			Total	18	19.7	13.1	30.6
Total	Total Class D Felonies		N	1,506	12.7	1.2	65.7
			Y	401	33.2	3.9	132.0
			Total	1,907	17.0	1.2	132.0

CLASS	Offense Description	Code	Consec	N	Months Served				
					Mean	Minimum	Maximum		
AGG	Accessory After the Fact, Felony	703.3,A	N	6	4.0	2.3	5.4		
			Y	1	39.1	39.1	39.1		
			Total	7	9.0	2.3	39.1		
	Alch. Chapter 123 Violation-Habitual	123.91(3B)	N	1	7.1	7.1	7.1		
			Y	3	9.4	4.6	14.1		
			Total	4	8.8	4.6	14.1		
	Alcohol Chapter 123 3 rd & Subsequent	123.91(2)	N	5	6.9	3.7	8.7		
			Y	4	9.5	5.1	15.1		
			Total	9	8.0	3.7	15.1		
	Assault to Inflict Serious Injury	708.2(1)	N/total	8	6.3	4.2	9.2		
			Assault with Weapon	708.2(3)	N	3	5.5	2.6	7.3
					Y	3	13.2	11.0	15.6
Total	6	9.3			2.6	15.6			
	Assault Peace Ofcr/Firefighter, Injury	708.3A(3)	Y/total	1	10.1	10.1	10.1		
			Assault to Commit Sex Abuse/No Injury	709.11,C	Y/total	1	13.6	13.6	13.6
					Attempted Burglary-3 rd Degree	713.6B	N	6	6.1
Y	2	7.8					7.7	7.8	
Total	8	6.5	3.4	8.7					
	Burglary-3 rd Degree/1 st Offense	713.6A(2)	N	2	4.0	3.6	4.3		
			Y	1	7.2	7.2	7.2		
			Total	3	5.0	3.6	7.2		
	Carrying Weapons	724.4	N/total	2	6.7	6.3	7.1		
			Child Endangerment-No Injury	726.6(3)	N	8	6.3	4.1	8.7
					Y	5	13.0	8.0	31.5
Total	13	8.8			4.1	31.5			
	Criminal Mischief-3 rd Degree	716.5	N	2	5.7	3.3	8.1		
			Y	1	4.2	4.2	4.2		
			Total	3	5.2	3.3	8.1		
	Domestic Abuse Aslt,2nd SI/SE	708.2A(3B) 1991	N	7	6.8	5.8	8.7		
			Y	1	16.5	16.5	16.5		
			Total	8	8.0	5.8	16.5		
	Dom. Abuse Assault Subseq.SI/SE	708.2A(3B) 1996	N	4	6.4	3.7	7.8		
			Y	1	18.4	18.4	18.4		
			Total	5	8.8	3.7	18.4		
	Dom.Abuse Asslt,Intent or Weapon	708.2A(2C)	N/total	4	6.4	4.0	9.2		
			Driving While Barred	321.561	N	38	4.9	1.9	9.1
					Y	16	13.3	2.6	41.4
Total	54	7.4			1.9	41.4			
	Eluding/Att. Elude>25 MPH	321.279(2)	N	4	4.3	2.8	5.6		
			Y	1	13.4	13.4	13.4		
			Total	5	6.1	2.8	13.4		
	Fail to Register/Sex Offender	692A.7(1,A)	N/total	1	5.9	5.9	5.9		

CLASS	Offense Description	Code	Consec	N	Months Served			
					Mean	Minimum	Maximum	
	Forgery	715A.2(B)	N	2	5.5	3.7	7.3	
			Y	2	19.4	18.5	20.2	
			Total	4	12.4	3.7	20.2	
	Fraudulent Practices-3 rd Degree	714.11	N/total	N	3	3.5	3.3	3.9
				Y	1	10.3	10.3	10.3
				Total	2	11.5	10.3	12.6
	Harassment-1 st Degree	708.7(2)	N	N	1	10.3	10.3	10.3
				Y	1	12.6	12.6	12.6
				Total	2	11.5	10.3	12.6
	Identity Theft w/intent<\$1000.00	715A.8,B	N/total	N	1	3.6	3.6	3.6
				Y	2	25.6	14.4	36.8
				Total	2	25.6	14.4	36.8
	Indecent Contacts w/Child	709.12	Y	Y	2	25.6	14.4	36.8
				N	1	10.2	10.2	10.2
				Total	2	25.6	14.4	36.8
	Interference with Official Acts, Injury	719.1(1),B	N	N	1	10.2	10.2	10.2
				Y	1	9.2	9.2	9.2
				Total	2	9.7	9.2	10.2
	OWI-2 nd Offense	321J.2(B)	N	N	60	5.9	2.6	24.0
				Y	16	11.2	3.4	46.5
				Total	76	7.0	2.6	46.5
	Operate Motor Vehicle. w/o Consent	714.7	N	N	22	5.9	2.6	9.9
				Y	8	11.9	6.7	18.2
				Total	30	7.5	2.6	18.2
	Possess C.S. w/o Prescrip-2 nd Offense	124.401(5),B	N	N	8	5.5	2.9	10.3
				Y	4	8.9	6.2	13.5
Total				12	6.6	2.9	13.5	
Possess Marijuana-2 nd Offense	124.401(5),F	N/total	N	2	6.4	6.2	6.6	
			Y	3	4.9	3.5	6.8	
			Total	3	4.9	3.5	6.8	
Possess Burglary Tools	713.7 1992	N/total	N	1	8.4	8.4	8.4	
			Y	1	4.1	4.1	4.1	
			Total	2	6.2	4.1	8.4	
Prohibited Acts-Premises Violation	124.402(1),E	N	N	1	8.4	8.4	8.4	
			Y	1	4.1	4.1	4.1	
			Total	2	6.2	4.1	8.4	
Prohibited Acts-Drug Dispenser	124.402(2A)	N/total	N	1	10.2	10.2	10.2	
			Y	14	5.2	2.5	9.2	
			Total	15	5.3	2.5	9.2	
Prostitution	725.1	N	N	14	5.2	2.5	9.2	
			Y	1	8.0	8.0	8.0	
			Total	15	5.3	2.5	9.2	
Sexual Predator-Supervision	901A.2(7)	N/total	N	2	14.7	11.3	18.2	
			Y	1	3.4	3.4	3.4	
			Total	3	13.6	3.4	22.8	
Tampering w/Witness or Juror	720.4	N	N	1	3.4	3.4	3.4	
			Y	2	18.7	14.7	22.8	
			Total	3	13.6	3.4	22.8	
Tampering with Records	715A.5	N	N	1	3.4	3.4	3.4	
			Y	3	8.7	7.7	10.3	
			Total	4	7.3	3.4	10.3	
Theft-3 rd Degree	714.2(3)	N	N	36	5.5	2.9	17.2	
			Y	14	13.9	4.9	26.0	
			Total	50	7.9	2.9	26.0	
Unauth. Use of Credit Cards	715A.6(B)	N	N	4	6.3	1.9	9.1	
			Y	4	12.8	8.7	16.9	
			Total	8	9.5	1.9	16.9	
Total	Total Aggravated Misdemeanors		N	264	5.7	1.9	24.0	
			Y	100	12.7	2.6	46.5	
			Total	364	7.6	1.9	46.5	

CLASS	Offense Description	Code	Consec	N	Months Served		
					Mean	Minimum	Maximum
Serious	Alch. Chapter 123 2 nd Conviction	123.91(1)	Y/total	1	7.1	7.1	7.1
	Assault on Peace Ofcr/Firefighter	708.3A(4)	Y/total	1	6.7	6.7	6.7
	Driving/License Revoked	321J.21	N	1	3.9	3.9	3.9
			Y	3	6.5	4.4	8.5
			Total	4	5.9	3.9	8.5
	Eluding/Att. Eluding	321.279(1)	Y/total	1	8.5	8.5	8.5
	OWI-1 st Offense	321J.2(A)	Y/total	1	11.3	11.3	11.3
	Poss. Of Marijuana-2 nd Offense	124.401(5),E	Y/total	2	4.7	3.6	5.8
	Voluntary Absence (Escape)	719.4(3)	Y/total	3	7.7	3.2	16.1
Total	Total Serious Misdemeanors		N	1	3.9	3.9	3.9
			Y	12	7.2	3.2	16.1
			Total	13	6.9	3.2	16.1

Offense Class	N	Mean	Minimum	Maximum
A Felony	1	133.5	133.5	133.5
B Felony-50 Year Sentence	5	176.7	162.7	208.5
B Felony	204	71.4	14.3	288.0
Other Felony	116	52.7	7.3	200.8
C Felony	1,012	34.5	2.7	156.0
D Felony	1,907	17.0	1.2	132.0
Compact	1	46.2	46.2	46.2
ALL FELONIES	3,245	27.4	1.2	288.0
Aggravated Misdemeanor	364	7.6	1.9	46.5
Serious Misdemeanor	13	6.9	3.2	16.1
ALL MISDEMEANORS	377	7.6	1.9	46.5
TOTAL PAROLES GRANTED	3,623	25.4	1.2	288.0

Note: Number of months shown in the table represents the length of time from an inmate's commitment to prison until approval of parole. Actual release usually occurs within the following month unless the parole grant is rescinded. Time does not include any credited jail time prior to commitment but will include time spent on appeal bond, work release, or other forms of release prior to the parole decision.

Y=Yes. N=No. Y/Total means that all paroles for that offense involved consecutive sentences, and including separate lines for the offense total and consecutive offense total would be redundant. N/Total means that all sentences in that category did not involve consecutive sentences, and including separate lines for the offense total and non-consecutive total would be redundant.

For parolees with multiple offenses at the time of parole, the primary offense reflects the crime with the longest sentence or the crime against a person, if the sentence lengths are equal. Also, the months served for a concurrent sentence may exceed the statutory maximum sentence in cases where a court has imposed a new sentence following an inmate's commitment to the Department of Corrections.

VIII. PAROLE REVOCATION

The parole revocation process begins with the receipt of a parole officer's violation report form. The alleged violator is subsequently notified to appear before an Administrative Parole Judge for a parole revocation hearing. During this hearing, the Parole Judge determines whether or not the parolee is in violation of terms of the parole agreement. If the Judge finds that a parole violation has occurred, one of the following sanctions may be imposed:

- re-instatement to parole with credit for jail time served;
- re-instatement to parole with additional conditions imposed (including transfer to Intensive Parole Supervision);
- diversion to an appropriate treatment program;
- placement in the Violator's Program;
- revocation of parole and transfer to a work release program;
- revocation of parole and return to prison.

In recent years the Board has attempted to develop a more complete continuum of alternatives for those violating the conditions of parole. One example, the Parole Violators Program, was developed during FY93 and includes a rigorous four- to six-month treatment plan followed by significant aftercare in the community. Changes in the Violator Program requirements, however, appear to have caused some fluctuation in the number of parolees referred to the program. While there was an increase in referrals in FY02, referrals were still considerably less than in FY2000, when there were 132.. Eighty-two parolees were received into the Violators Program during FY2002. This fluctuation has apparently stemmed from an increase in the Violator Program length and a requirement that violators referred to the program must have at least one year remaining on their sentences in order to be approved. Note that parole revocation hearings were not required for all of the admissions to the Violators Program; the Judges approved 38 voluntary admissions (up from 13 in FY01 and 34 in FY2000).

The Parole Judges held 679 hearings this year, up from 613 in FY01. This represents the second-highest number of annual hearings since FY1985. The higher number of hearings is probably due to a rise in paroles granted during FY99-2002.

Although the percentage of hearings resulting in revocation has been creeping up since FY1996; the rate dropped slightly in FY02 but remains over 50 percent. Note that in calculating this percentage, cases involving auto-revocations are not included because they do not involve hearings.

Pursuant to *Iowa Code* Section 908.10 and 908.10A, the Board's Parole Judges do not hear cases involving parolees' convictions and sentences for new felony and aggravated misdemeanor offenses. In the event a parolee is convicted and sentenced for a felony or aggravated misdemeanor offense while on parole, the parole is deemed revoked as of the date of the commission of the new offense. While no parole revocation hearing is conducted for an automatic revocation, an Administrative Parole Judge is required to process the judgment and sentence on the new conviction and notify the parolee of the revocation. During this fiscal year, there were 113 automatic revocations for new felony convictions (down from 156 FY2001) and 33 revocations for new aggravated

misdemeanor convictions (down from 36 in FY01). Table 19 shows the distribution of these new convictions. Note that only 13 of the 146 convictions involved crimes against persons; only eight of these were felonies.

Table 19. Type and Class of Convictions Leading to Automatic Revocations, FY2002

Crime Type	B Felony	Other Felony	C Felony	D Felony	Agg. Misd.	FY02 Total	FY01 Total	% Change
Assault	1		2	4	4	11	15	-26.7%
Drugs	10	6	10	11	3	40	53	-24.5%
Pub. Order				2	4	6	5	20.0%
OWI		4		18	1	23	35	-34.3%
Property		3	7	29	16	55	69	-20.3%
Robbery	1					1	4	-75.0%
Sex					1	1	0	--
Traffic					2	2	6	-66.7%
Weapons				5	2	7	5	40.0%
Total	12	13	19	69	33	146	192	-24.0%
FY01 Total	6	14	34	103	35			
% change	100.0%	-7.1%	-44.1%	-33.0%	-5.7%			

Other felonies include habitual criminal convictions and drug offenses with enhanced penalties not fitting into the normal offense classification

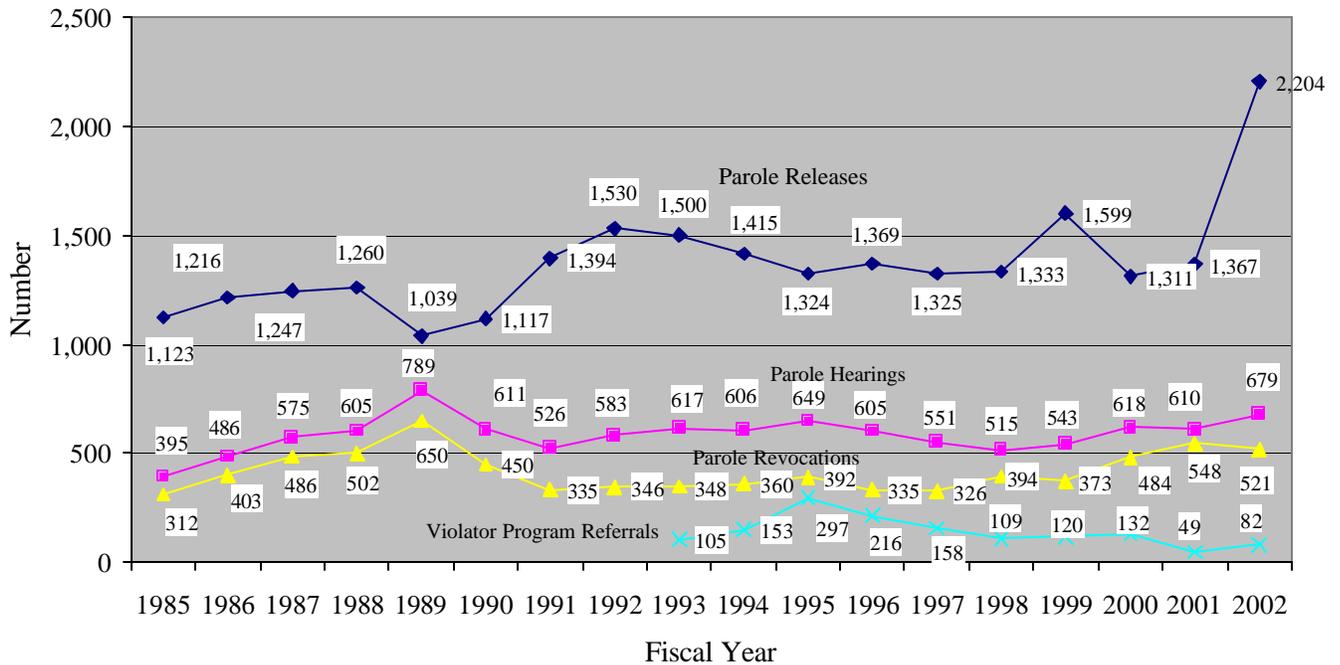
Table 20 provides an historical picture of revocations. New felony and aggravated misdemeanor convictions were down from FY2001 despite an increase in paroles. They were also rarer in FY2002 than was true during the late 1980's.

Table 20. Parole Revocations, FY87-FY2002

Fiscal Year	Revocation Hearings	Paroles Revoked		Violators Program		All Felony/Agg. Misd. Convictions
		N	%	N	%	
1987	575	486	45.2%			226
1988	605	502	47.8%			213
1989	789	650	56.1%			207
1990	611	450	66.6%			43*
1991	526	335	41.8%			115*
1992	583	346	36.7%			132*
1993	617	348	36.0%	105	17.0%	126*
1994	606	360	43.9%	153	25.2%	94*
1995	649	392	42.2%	297	45.8%	118
1996	605	335	37.4%	216	35.7%	109
1997	551	326	43.7%	158	28.7%	85
1998	515	394	55.5%	109	21.2%	108
1999	543	373	53.2%	120	22.1%	84
2000	618	484	56.5%	132	21.4%	135
2001	610	548	58.4%	49	8.0%	191
2002	679	521	55.2%	82	12.1%	146

*Felonies only. In a change from previous years, the method of calculating the percentage of hearings resulting in revocation has been changed to omit auto-revokes, as auto-revocations do not involve a hearing by the Administrative Law Judge. Thus the 679 hearings during FY2002 resulted in 371 revocations; therefore, 55.2 percent of the hearings resulted in revocation.

Parole Releases, Parole Hearings, Revocations, and Violator Referrals



Source: ACIS and BOP revocation division. Number of parole *releases* does not necessarily agree with the number of paroles *granted* found earlier in this report.

The pie chart on the following page reflects hearing dispositions within the revocation division for FY2002. The table immediately following shows a comparison of Administrative Parole Judge activity in FY2001 and FY2002.

Revocation Dispositions, FY2002

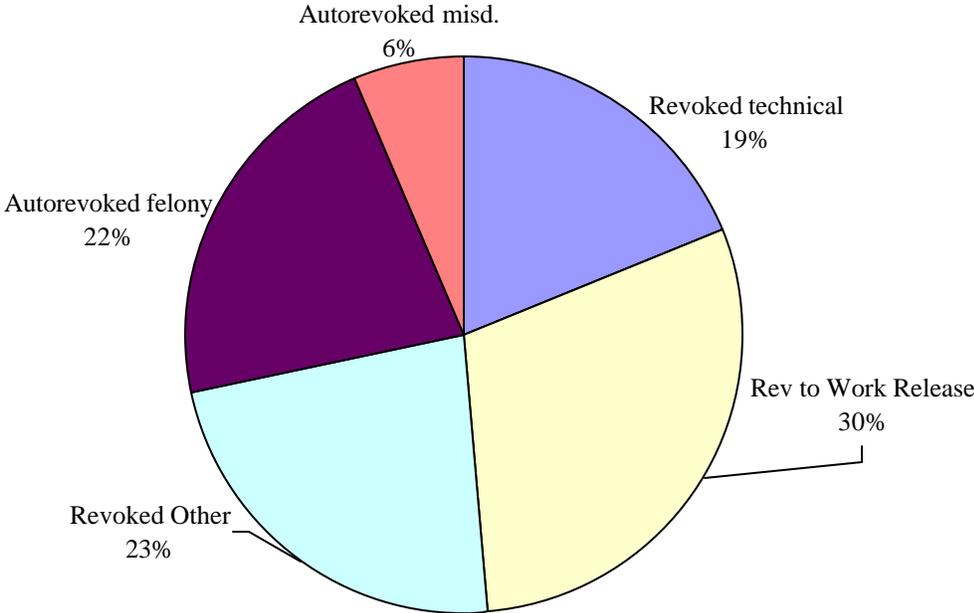


Table 21. Dispositions of Parole Revocation Hearings, FY2001-2002

Disposition	FY2001	FY2002	% Chng.
Cont. Disp.-Violator Prog. ordered	24	44	83.3%
Continued Disposition	111	143	28.8%
Continued Hearing	10	26	160.0%
Continue on Parole Granted	149	158	6.0%
Discharge by Admin. Law Judge	13	12	-7.7%
Insufficient Evidence	1	0	-100.0%
Reinstated With New Conditions	12	19	58.3%
Reinstated w/o New Conditions	88	65	-26.1%
Auto Rev-ret w/new aggr misd	36	33	-8.3%
Auto. Rev.-ret. w/new fel.conv	156	133	-14.7%
Rev.-WR after comp. viol prog	2	0	-100.0%
Revoked	153	124	-19.0%
Revoked-technicals only	121	98	-19.0%
Revoked/placed on WR	80	153	91.3%
Violator Program/Parole	13	38	192.3%
Vol. Ret. from Viol. Program	2	8	300.0%
Voluntary termination - parole	1	4	300.0%
Total	972	1,038	6.8%

Table 22 presents information on parole releases and revocations during FY2002. The rates in the table are somewhat misleading, as true revocation rates should be based upon **all those on parole** rather than those paroled during a specific period. The make-up of the parole population will be somewhat “harder core” than those released during any period of time because the most serious offenders spend longer periods of time on parole and are therefore “at risk” for revocation for longer periods.

As has been true four of the past five years,, revocation rates for those paroled for non-forcible felonies in FY2002 showed lower revocation rates than those paroled for forcible offenses. With the exception of non-forcible Class B parolees, rates of new arrests tend to rise with the seriousness of the felony release offense. This is interesting from the standpoint that previous recidivism studies in Iowa and elsewhere have tended to show that recidivism rates are inversely related to the seriousness of the release offense. There is some logic to this in that persons committed to prison for lower level felonies tend to be committed to prison due to the weight of a lengthy or intense criminal history, while those committed for more serious (violent) offenses may be committed due to the commission of a single serious offense. This hypothesis, however, is not supported here.

Among the non-forcible felony releases, the highest rates of revocation were found for habitual criminals and Class C felons, as was the case in FY01. The low rate of the Class D felons is somewhat surprising, although it may be explained by their having a shorter

period of parole than other felons because of the maximum five-year length of their justice system supervision.

Table 22. Paroles Granted and Revoked, FY2002

PAROLE OFFENSE	Total paroles	Revocation Type				Total	
		Non-Forcible		Forcible		N	Rate
		N	Rate	N	Rate		
Class B Non-forcible	122	2	1.6%	1	0.8%	3	2.5%
Habitual Non-forcible	80	18	22.5%	0	0.0%	18	22.5%
Class C Non-forcible	912	186	20.4%	2	0.2%	188	20.6%
Class D Non-forcible	1,874	252	13.4%	2	0.1%	254	13.6%
Other Non-forcible	36	4	11.1%	0	0.0%	4	11.1%
Agg. Misdemeanor	364	19	5.2%	0	0.0%	19	5.2%
Ser. Misdemeanor	13	1	7.7%	0	0.0%	1	7.7%
Non-Forcible Subtotal	3,401	482	14.2%	5	0.1%	487	14.3%
Class A Forcible	1	0	--	0	--	0	--
Class B Forcible	87	16	18.4%	0	0.0%	16	18.4%
Class C Forcible	100	14	14.0%	1	1.0%	15	15.0%
Class D Forcible	33	2	6.1%	1	3.0%	3	9.1%
Forcible Subtotal	221	32	14.5%	2	0.9%	34	15.4%
Total	3,622	514	14.2%	7	0.2%	521	14.4%

One compact parolee omitted.

Table 23 presents a longer-term picture of parole revocation, containing information on total revocations and paroles since FY1989. It illustrates the historically small number of new forcible felonies resulting in revocation of parole. **Overall, less than one-half of one percent of those paroled since 1989 have been revoked for new forcible felonies, a record of which the Board is very proud.** Revocations for all new offenses occurred in about one of every six paroles. The highest revocation rates were found for those originally committed for habitual non-forcible felonies (27.3 percent), Class B forcible felonies (25.8 percent), and Class C non-forcible felonies (25.3 percent). The lowest revocation rates for new offenses were found among misdemeanant parolees, who admittedly serve only short periods on parole.

Table 23. Paroles Granted and Revoked, FY89-FY2002

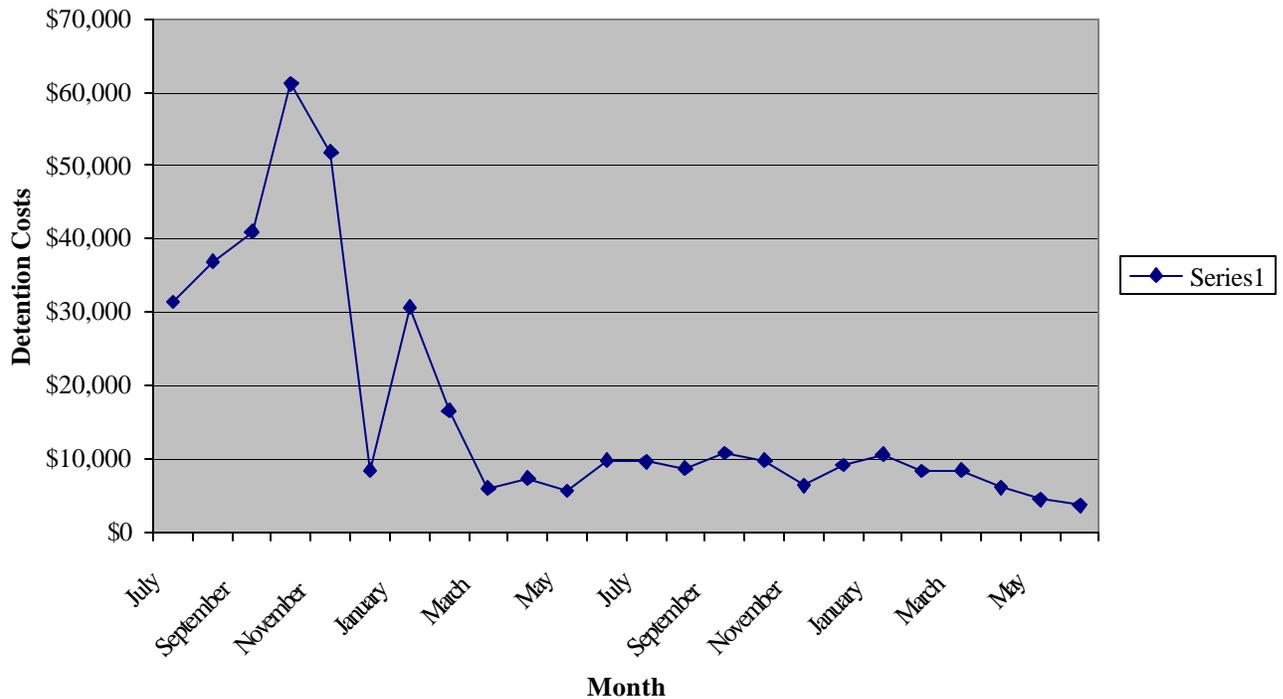
PAROLE OFFENSE	Total paroles	Revocation Type				Total	
		Non-Forcible		Forcible		N	Rate
		N	Rate	N	Rate		
Class B Non-forcible	215	13	6.0%	1	0.5%	14	6.5%
Habitual Non-forcible	458	119	26.0%	6	1.3%	125	27.3%
Class C Non-forcible	8,225	2,038	24.8%	46	0.6%	2,084	25.3%
Class D Non-forcible	16,270	2,641	16.2%	25	0.2%	2,666	16.4%
Other Non-forcible	182	35	19.2%	1	0.5%	36	19.8%
Old Code non-forcible	15	1	6.7%	0	0.0%	1	6.7%
Agg. Misdemeanor	4,705	166	3.5%	1	0.0%	167	3.5%
Ser. Misdemeanor	192	5	2.6%	0	0.0%	5	2.6%
Non-Forcible Subtotal	30,263	5,017	16.6%	80	0.3%	5,097	16.8%
Class A Forcible	2	1	50.0%	0	0.0%	1	50.0%
Class B Forcible	904	216	23.9%	17	1.9%	233	25.8%
Class C Forcible	1,700	256	15.1%	23	1.4%	279	16.4%
Class D Forcible	319	25	7.8%	1	0.3%	26	8.2%
Old Code Forcible	45	5	11.1%	2	4.4%	7	15.6%
Forcible Subtotal	2,970	504	17.0%	43	1.4%	547	18.4%
Total	33,233	5,521	16.6%	123	0.4%	5,644	17.0%

Another aspect of parole revocation is the costs to the State for county jail housing of parolees awaiting revocation hearings. While it is not appreciated by many, this housing can constitute a considerable expenses; if, for example, each of the 521 revocations in FY2002 were accompanied by just ten days in jail at \$50 per day, the cost to the State would be \$260,500. Given the logistical and due process considerations of parole revocation, the actual costs to the State in FY01 was \$479,196.31 for 832 inmates, or an average of \$575.96 per inmate, well down from the FY01 total.⁵

Beginning in FY2001, the Board has made a conscious effort to reduce these jail costs, particularly in Polk County, which housed the largest number of prisoners and also had the highest daily cost of any Iowa jail. The chart below shows a significant reduction in Polk County Jail expenditures during the last half of FY2001, the drop resulting from a policy decision to house Polk County violators in the Newton Correctional Facility, located in adjacent Jasper County. Hearings of these inmates are then broadcast on the Iowa Communications Network, thus saving transportation costs. The drop in costs that began in FY01 continued into FY2002.

⁵ These figures include revocations of regular parole, revocations of OWI facility violators, and work release violators.

Polk County Detention Costs, FY02-FY02



This policy change has also resulted in a reduction in total state expenditures, as shown below. The savings accrued directly to the Department of Corrections, which pays for such expenses. Note that the reduction in expenses has also been accompanied by a reduction in the number of inmates detained.

Table 24. Revocation Jail Data, FY2002

	Cost	Inmates
First Quarter	\$142,740.37	232
Second Quarter	\$117,187.11	201
Third Quarter	\$123,764.12	199
Fourth Quarter	\$95,504.71	200
Total	\$479,196.31	832

In addition to diverting Polk County parole, work release and OWI violators to the Department of Corrections pending revocation proceedings, the Department implemented a standard \$50.00 reimbursement rate for county jails in FY02, pending verification of higher operational per diem for individual counties. The county confinement savings from this approach allowed the Department to reimburse counties a rebate for a portion of the difference between their requested per diem rate and the \$50.00 rate. Polk County received an additional \$55,772.61 at the end of FY02 for this rebate.

IX. VICTIM SERVICES

The Parole Board recognizes the special place that victims occupy as unwilling participants in some of the most violent episodes of the criminal justice system. The Board believes that this special place entitles victims to certain rights and privileges and that victims have special insight into the crimes committed by individuals that the Board considers for parole and work release. The Board believes that this insight demands that victims actively participate in the parole process, participation that should be as painless as possible.

To operationalize these beliefs about victims, the Parole Board first established an active program for victim participation in 1986. Pursuant to the program, the Board created the position of Victim Coordinator, whose primary responsibility is to assist victims who want to exercise the following rights established by the Victim and Witness Protection Act:

1. Registered victims of forcible felonies may be notified of upcoming parole interviews.
2. Registered victims of forcible felonies may submit their opinions concerning the release of the inmate either in writing or by appearing personally at parole interviews.
3. Registered victims of forcible felonies are entitled to be notified about decisions regarding the release of offenders.

Soon after implementation of this program the Board recognized that requiring victims to testify in the presence of offenders could be extremely stressful for victims. Finding an innovative solution, the Board adopted the Iowa Communications Network as a vehicle to allow victims to testify at a site near their homes while avoiding direct contact with offenders.

The Parole Board received 704 registration requests from victims during FY2002, almost identical to the FY01 figure. Five hundred seventeen of these victims met the statutory criteria as victims of violent crimes. At the end of the fiscal year, 2,439 victims were registered with the Board, an increase of six percent from the previous year. The Board also mailed 2,601 victim notifications during the fiscal year. In reviewing the accompanying chart, note that there was a correction in the total number of current registered victims in FY2000; prior to that time, victims were added to the registry each year but none were removed as perpetrators left the prison system (eliminating the victim's need to be on the registry). This oversight has been corrected here.

Note that, since FY96, the number of reviews conducted and number of notices sent annually have more than doubled, all with no increase in staff.

The chart on the following page shows victim services performed during FY2002. It is followed by an itemization of the Board's expenditures for FY2002.

Victim Coordinator Activity

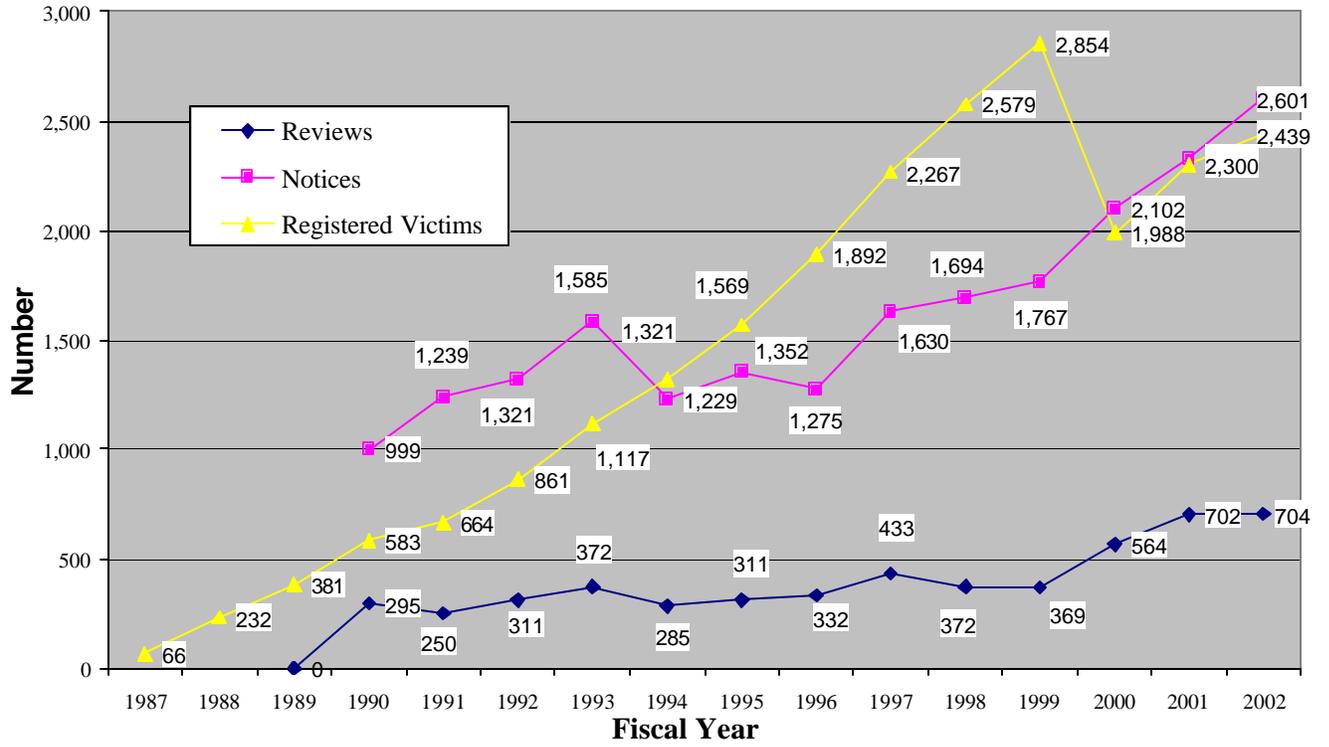


Table 25. Financial Status Report Fiscal Year 2002

FUNDS AVAILABLE	\$1,071,112.38
Balance forward	\$14,639.71
Appropriation	\$1,019,507.00
Salary adjustment	\$40,636.00
Reimbursement ODCP	\$45,130.00
Miscellaneous Receipts	\$15,832.67
Workers Compensation	\$0.00
Carry forward to FY2002	\$14,639.71
Deappropriation	\$64,633.00
Reversion	\$73,392.90
Total funds available	\$997,719.48
EXPENDITURES	
Personal services	\$832,891.62
Personal travel	\$6,241.53
State vehicle operations	\$1,833.33
Out-of-state travel	\$0.00
Office supplies	\$8,660.03
Equipment maintenance	\$1,906.27
Communications	\$59,635.35
Contractual services	\$1,044.42
Outside services	\$510.00
Intra-state transfers	\$62,239.17
Reimbursement other agencies	\$795.14
ITS Reimbursement	\$6,884.28
Workers Compensation	\$1,598.00
Non-inventoried equipment	\$0.00
Data Processing non-inventoried	\$13,437.50
Other	\$42.84
Total expenditures	\$997,719.48
Ending balance	\$0.00

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Appendix 1. Average Length of Stay in Months Until Parole, by Offense Class, FY93-FY2002

Lead Offense Class	FY93	FY94	FY95	FY96	FY97	FY98	FY99	FY00	FY01	FY02	% Chng
Class B vs. Persons	92.2	103.5	95.4	102.7	108.6	118.9	130.7	116.0	104.9	117.3	27.2%
Class B Non-Persons	--	34.9	36.4	45.0	57.6	63.2	56.1	62.9	57.1	43.0	63.6%
Class B Total	92.2	102.5	89.2	98.7	102.6	109.1	113.0	103.5	90.7	73.9	-19.8%
Habitual vs. Persons	75.3	64.4	81.4	76.7	67.9	92.0	90.7	83.6	92.7	87.0	15.5%
Habitual Non-persons	77.5	87.1	100.6	88.8	111.0	78.3	72.3	69.3	55.4	51.7	-33.3%
Habitual Total	76.9	81.8	94.8	84.1	106.4	82.0	77.1	72.5	60.9	53.4	-30.6%
Other Felony non-persons	40.6	39.4	35.6	42.6	52.3	54.2	56.8	46.3	52.4	50.9	25.4%
Class C vs. Persons	42.1	41.7	46.5	46.0	47.4	49.1	55.5	57.9	49.7	52.3	24.2%
Class C Non-persons	38.1	40.5	40.8	44.1	46.9	43.6	38.0	37.5	33.8	31.7	-16.8%
Class C Total	38.9	40.8	41.9	44.5	47.0	44.8	41.2	41.8	36.1	34.5	-11.3%
Class D vs. Persons	24.1	22.4	23.0	27.1	26.8	27.8	25.1	27.7	23.6	24.5	1.7%
Class D Non-persons	15.8	15.5	15.5	17.2	18.2	18.7	16.7	17.5	15.5	16.5	4.4%
Class D Total	16.6	16.1	16.0	17.9	18.8	19.2	17.1	18.0	15.9	17.0	2.4%
Old Code Fel. vs. Persons	212.9	149.1	163.9	279.9	282.0	281.0	279.7	317.1	280.8	--	--
Felony Total Persons	50.0	50.5	50.2	52.8	55.7	56.9	61.3	64.7	57.8	59.7	19.4%
Felony Total Non-persons	26.1	25.7	24.9	26.7	27.5	26.8	24.3	25.3	22.3	23.6	-9.6%
Felony Total	30.4	29.8	28.4	30.6	31.3	30.8	28.5	30.4	26.0	27.4	-9.8%
Agg Misd vs. Persons	10.7	10.4	11.1	11.0	12.5	10.5	11.8	11.4	9.5	9.5	-11.2%
Agg Misd Non-persons	8.2	7.9	8.4	8.4	9.3	9.0	9.1	8.9	7.7	7.3	-11.0%
Agg Misd Total	8.6	8.3	8.9	8.9	9.9	9.3	9.5	9.3	7.9	7.6	-11.6%
Ser Misd vs. Persons	10.0	15.0	7.5	9.2	9.3	16.7	7.7	10.8	4.6	6.7	-33.0%
Ser Misd Non-persons	5.7	9.0	10.8	8.3	7.6	9.7	6.4	6.8	8.3	6.9	21.1%
Ser Misd Total	7.1	10.3	9.6	8.6	8.1	11.2	6.7	7.4	7.8	6.9	-2.8%
Misdem. Total Persons	10.6	10.6	10.9	10.9	12.3	10.9	11.6	11.4	9.4	9.5	-10.7%
Misd. Total Non-persons	8.1	8.0	8.5	8.4	9.3	9.1	8.9	8.9	7.7	7.3	-9.8%
Misdemeanor Total	8.5	8.4	8.9	8.9	9.8	9.5	9.4	9.3	7.9	7.6	-10.7%
All Paroles vs. Persons	44.5	43.9	40.6	44.4	45.7	45.4	51.7	57.0	51.3	52.5	18.0%
All Paroles Non-persons	23.3	22.7	21.7	23.8	24.5	24.1	22.2	23.4	20.7	21.9	-6.0%
All Paroles	27.1	26.3	24.5	27.0	27.6	27.2	25.8	27.9	24.0	25.4	-6.3%

Appendix 2. Length of Stay in Months Until Parole For Selected Offenses, FY93-FY2002

Offense	FY93		FY94		FY95		FY96		FY97		FY98		FY99		FY00		FY01		FY02		Net Chg	% Chng	
Prohibited Acts (drugs)												47.5	53.2	52.0	39.8								
Robbery-1st	97.4	111.5	89.0	118.0	117.6	131.2	135.2	113.4	105.5	114.8											17.4	17.9%	
Sexual Abuse-2nd	88.8	93.3	89.2	84.4	88.5	101.0	130.7	150.7	96.3	127.0											38.2	43.0%	
Habitual Felony	74.9	81.8	94.8	84.1	106.4	82.0	77.1	72.5	60.9	53.4											-21.5	-28.7%	
Arson-2nd	48.4	41.1	44.4	45.7	41.0	34.3	43.2	37.6	37.7	44.2											-4.2	-8.7%	
Burglary-2nd	43.3	46.1	47.5	54.2	59.4	58.2	58.5	59.9	47.9	44.0											0.7	1.6%	
Manuf/Deliv. Counterf	20.3	24.7	30.2	40.6	50.5	55.7	60.2	72.3															
Manuf/Deliv. Cont.Subs			16.0	19.8	24.9	28.0	28.8	30.5	28.8	27.6											27.6	72.5%	
Manuf/Deliv. Narcotics	41.7	53.1	57.2	62.9	76.7	90.3	79.8	80.8	63.7	96.0											54.3	130.2%	
Robbery-2nd	42.1	45.5	51.2	48.9	52.9	53.2	64.3	67.3	67.9	67.8											25.7	61.0%	
Sex Abuse-3rd	40.1	40.6	43.7	44.4	42.9	46.9	45.2	52.7	50.6	52.3											12.2	30.4%	
Sex Abuse-3rd-not forcible								29.6	41.8	41.7													
Theft-1st	39.9	41.9	40.7	40.8	46.2	45.2	36.3	40.0	38.5	37.5											-2.4	-6.0%	
Willful Injury	45.8	37.5	39.9	48.8	46.1	56.5	60.7	49.2	47.2	46.7											0.9	2.0%	
Burglary-3rd	6.5	13.0	18.4	20.4	23.7	25.3	22.8	27.0	20.8	19.6											13.1		
Crim Mischief-2nd	19.8	17.4	23.8	24.8	38.0	22.6	20.9	20.7	24.0	18.6											-1.2	-6.1%	
Domestic Abuse Assault								24.5	31.4	17.6	23.9												
Fail to Obtain Tax Stamp								19.7	17.1	14.8	14.8												
Forgery	20.6	23.0	22.0	20.9	24.3	21.7	21.3	23.5	21.7	19.9											-0.7	-3.4%	
Going Armed w/intent	21.4	23.3	23.5	25.5	19.2	28.0	23.5	28.8	26.4	25.9											4.5	21.0%	
Lascivious Acts	25.2	23.5	25.6	29.4	29.0	28.7	49.6	37.6	33.1	50.2											25.0	99.2%	
Manuf/deliv. Marijuana	11.0	15.1	19.8	25.4	24.2	31.5	29.8	21.4															
Manuf/deliv. Marij<50 k		4.9	10.2	12.9	15.7	17.3	16.9	21.1	15.4	15.4											15.4	214.3%	
Manuf/Deliv. Non-Narc.	23.8	38.5	35.2	36.3																			
OMVUI/OWI-3rd	12.2	11.4	10.9	12.3	12.0	12.4	10.0	11.7	11.1	13.0											0.8	6.6%	
Poss. C.S. w/o Rx-2nd								9.4	19.7	17.2	15.9												
Poss. Prod. As Intermed.										12.9													
D-Trnsprt Firearm/Fel.	14.9	21.7	21.3	21.9	23.4	23.0	21.0	22.4	20.1	21.7											6.8	45.6%	
Theft-2nd	20.6	21.0	21.1	21.9	22.6	24.2	22.2	21.6	20.7	19.8											-0.8	-3.9%	
Assault with a weapon	8.9	10.4	10.3	11.1	13.3	11.9	13.5	14.2	7.5	9.3											0.4	4.5%	
Asslt w/int com ser injury	8.4	9.2	11.1	11.2	13.8	10.9	9.6	11.0	8.0	6.3											-2.1	-25.0%	
Att Burglary-3rd								11.5	11.7	8.7	6.5												
Child Endanger-no Injury								10.8	12.2	7.0	8.8												
Driving while barred	7.5	10.8	9.2	8.9	9.1	8.6	9.2	8.9	8.9	7.4											-0.1	-1.3%	
OMVUI/OWI-2nd	6.6	6.2	6.7	6.4	6.7	6.4	6.5	7.5	5.8	7.0											0.4	6.1%	
OMVWOOC	9.3	9.7	12.9	11.4	10.1	11.6	11.7	9.9	8.3	7.5											-1.8	-19.4%	
Prostitution	9.8	8.7	9.9	10.1	10.6	10.1	12.5	9.4	7.6	5.3											-4.5	-45.9%	
Theft-Third	9.5	8.4	10.7	10.1	12.7	11.2	11.8	10.0	9.4	7.9											-1.6	-16.8%	

Appendix 3. Decisions by Offense Class and Risk, FY2002

Offense Class	Parole Release Average Risk	Work Release Average Risk	Release Denied Average Risk	Total Average Risk	Total N
B Felony vs. person	6.4	6.8	6.4	6.4	951
B Felony not person	4.3	5.0	5.2	4.8	307
B Felony Total	6.2	6.3	6.2	6.0	1,258
Other Felony not person	5.5	6.4	7.2	6.5	114
Other Felony Total	5.5	6.4	7.2	6.5	114
Habitual vs. person	8.3	9.0	8.3	8.3	30
Habitual not person	7.1	7.7	7.8	7.6	287
Habitual Total	7.2	7.7	7.9	7.7	317
C Felony vs. person	5.0	5.6	5.9	5.8	1,071
C Felony not person	4.9	5.9	6.5	5.8	2,261
C Felony Total	4.9	5.9	6.2	5.8	3,332
D Felony vs. person	5.5	6.5	6.2	6.1	654
D Felony not person	5.2	6.3	6.6	6.1	3,018
D Felony Total	5.2	6.3	6.5	6.0	4,198
Old Code Total	--	8.0	7.9	7.9	8
Compact Felony Total	9.0	--	7.5	7.8	5
Total Felonies vs. person	5.6	6.2	6.2	6.1	2,715
Total Felonies not person	5.1	6.2	6.5	6.0	6,513
Total Felonies	5.2	6.2	6.4	6.0	9,228
Agg. Misd. vs. person	5.3	6.6	6.0	5.9	331
Agg. Misd. not person	5.1	6.6	6.2	5.6	534
Agg. Misd. Total	5.1	6.6	6.0	5.7	865
Serious Misd. vs. person	2.0	--	5.7	5.5	22
Ser. Misd. not person	4.5	6.0	4.7	5.0	22
Serious Misd. Total	4.3	6.0	5.6	5.3	44
Total Misd. vs. person	5.2	6.6	5.9	5.9	353
Total Misd. not person	5.0	6.6	6.0	5.6	556
Total Misdemeanors	5.1	6.6	6.0	5.7	909
All Crimes vs. person	5.5	6.2	6.2	6.1	3,068
All Crimes not person	5.1	6.2	6.5	5.9	7,069
Total All Crimes	5.2	6.2	6.4	6.0	10,142
Total N	3,087	1,236	5,819	6.0	10,142

655 Cases excluded due to missing risk assessments

Appendix 4. Decisions by Risk, FY2002

Risk Score	Decision							
	Parole		Work Release		Denied		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Missing	116	17.7%	536	81.8%	3	0.5%	655	6.1%
1		0.0%	1	100.0%		0.0%	1	0.0%
2	1,002	48.3%	876	42.2%	197	9.5%	2,075	19.2%
3	314	73.5%	75	17.6%	38	8.9%	427	4.0%
4	183	39.3%	227	48.7%	56	12.0%	466	4.3%
5	399	35.8%	558	50.0%	158	14.2%	1,115	10.3%
6	793	57.9%	397	29.0%	179	13.1%	1,369	12.7%
7	264	51.5%	182	35.5%	67	13.1%	513	4.8%
8	1,010	63.7%	347	21.9%	228	14.4%	1,585	14.7%
9	1,854	71.6%	424	16.4%	313	12.1%	2,591	24.0%
Total	5,935	55.0%	3,623	33.6%	1,239	11.5%	10,797	100.0

Appendix 5. Average Time Served in Months Prior to Parole, by Risk and Offense Class, FY2002

Risk Score	AFel	BFel-50	BFel	OFel	CFel	DFel	Agg. Misd.	Serious Misd.	Total	Total N
Unscored					52.0		5.8		7.6	536
Risk Level 1					2.7				2.7	1
Risk Level 2	133.5	180.5	52.4	42.7	28.9	14.4	6.8	5.2	22.4	876
Risk Level 3		164.3	131.1	82.2	37.0	20.8	11.2		40.3	75
Risk Level 4			33.0		28.0	14.9	9.6	6.3	19.9	227
Risk Level 5			46.6	48.7	30.9	18.5	6.0	10.0	24.1	558
Risk Level 6		208.5	77.1	64.4	34.7	21.0	7.6	6.2	29.9	397
Risk Level 7			33.0	39.6	41.3	28.0	9.9	11.3	30.2	182
Risk Level 8			73.8	63.2	45.6	25.4	9.8		34.5	347
Risk Level 9		166.0	122.8	52.1	46.3	27.0	10.6		42.2	424
Total	133.5	176.7	71.4	52.7	34.5	17.0	7.6	6.9	25.4	3,623
Total N	1	5	204	116	1,012	1,907	364	13	3,623	

Appendix 6. Paroles and Discharges, FY2002 Releases, by Offense and Class

Class	Offense Code		Offense Name	Total	Discharge		Parole	Par-WR	Total Parole	
				N	N	%	N	N	N	%
AF	707.2	1978	Murder-1st	1	0	0.0%	1	0	1	100.0%
			Total A Felonies	1	0	0.0%	1	0	1	100.0%
BF50	707.3	1978	Murder-2nd	1	0	0.0%	0	1	1	100.0%
		1983	Murder-2nd	4	0	0.0%	1	3	4	100.0%
	Total B -50 Felonies			5	0	0.0%	1	4	5	100.0%
BFNP	124.401(1B)	1993	Proh.Acts/Contr.,CF,Sim.Subst	96	2	2.1%	67	27	94	97.9%
	124.406(1A)	1994	Distr. Cont. Subs. to <age 18	1	0	0.0%	0	1	1	100.0%
	204.401(1B)	1989	Proh.Acts/Contr.,CF,Sim.Subst.	8	0	0.0%	3	5	8	100.0%
	B Felony drugs			105	2	1.9%	70	33	103	98.1%
BFPS	707.11	1983	Attempted Murder	4	1	25.0%	1	2	3	75.0%
	709.3	1978	Sexual Abuse-2nd	33	17	51.5%	3	13	16	48.5%
	710.3	1978	Kidnapping-2nd	1	0	0.0%	0	1	1	100.0%
	711.2	1978	Robbery-1st	35	6	17.1%	6	23	29	82.9%
	712.2	1978	Arson-1st	2	0	0.0%	0	2	2	100.0%
	713.2	1978	Burglary-1st	2	0	0.0%	1	1	2	100.0%
	713.3	1983	Burglary-1st	5	2	40.0%	0	3	3	60.0%
	B Felony vs. persons			82	26	31.7%	11	45	56	68.3%
Total B Felonies			192	28	14.6%	82	82	164	85.4%	
HAB	902.8,B	1978	Habitual Offender-Property	62	6	9.7%	19	37	56	90.3%
HAB	902.8,A	1978	Habitual Offender-Person	4	4	100.0%			0	0.0%
Total Habitual			66	10	15.2%	19	37	56	84.8%	
OFNP	124.401(1E)	1993	Contr. Subst.Viol./Firearm	6	0	0.0%	4	2	6	100.0%
	124.401A	1993	Distr. C.S. School/Park	1	0	0.0%	0	1	1	100.0%
	124.401A	1994	Distr. C.S. on Real Prop.	2	0	0.0%	1	1	2	100.0%
	124.401C	1999	Mfg. Meth-Presence of Minor	1	0	0.0%	1		1	100.0%
	124.411	1993	Contr. Subst. 2nd or Subseq.	15	0	0.0%	7	8	15	100.0%
	204.401(1E)	1989	Use/Control Firearm-Drug Offns	1	0	0.0%	0	1	1	100.0%
	204.401A	1991	Distr.Contr. Subst.-School/Park	1	0	0.0%	1	0	1	100.0%
	204.411	1978	Contr..Subst,2nd or Subs. Off.	2	0	0.0%	0	2	2	100.0%
	Total Other Felony-drugs			29	0	0.0%	14	15	29	100.0%
	Total Other Felony			95	10	10.5%	33	52	85	89.5%

Class	Offense Code	Offense Name	Total N	Discharge		Parole N	Par-WR N	Total Parole	
				N	%			N	%
CFNP	124.401(1C) 1993	Proh.Acts/Contr.,CF,Sim.Subst	560	25	4.5%	378	157	535	95.5%
	124.406(1B) 1994	Dist. Schd III C.S. to Age<18	2		0.0%	0	2	2	100.0%
	124.406(1B) 1993	Dist. C.S. Not Narc. To Age<18	1	1	100.0%	0	0	0	0.0%
	124.406A 1994	Use <Age 18 in Drug Trade	1		0.0%	1	0	1	100.0%
	124B.9(1) 1997	Furn. Precursor Substs./Mfg C.S.	1		0.0%	1	0	1	100.0%
	124B.9(2) 1997	Recv. Precursor Substs./Mfg C.S.	2		0.0%	2	0	2	100.0%
	204.401(1C) 1989	Proh.Acts/Contr.,CF,Sim.Subst.	10	2	20.0%	3	5	8	80.0%
	703.1,A 1991	Aiding and Abetting	1	1	100.0%	0	0	0	0.0%
	712.3 1978	Arson-2nd	11	4	36.4%	5	2	7	63.6%
	712.6 1978	Poss. Explosv/Incendiary Matl.	1		0.0%	1	0	1	100.0%
	713.3 1978	Burglary-2nd	2	1	50.0%	1	0	1	50.0%
	713.5 1983	Burglary-2nd	98	16	16.3%	45	37	82	83.7%
	713.7 1983	Poss. Burglary Tools	1		0.0%	0	1	1	100.0%
	714.2(1) 1978	Theft-1st	128	16	12.5%	62	50	112	87.5%
	714.9 1978	Fraudulent Practices-1st	1		0.0%	1	0	1	100.0%
	716.3 1978	Criminal Mischief 1st	2	1	50.0%	0	1	1	50.0%
		Total C Felonies not persons	822	67	8.2%	500	255	755	91.8%
CFPS	706.3,A 1978	Conspiracy-Forcible Felony	6	2	33.3%	3	1	4	66.7%
	707.4 1978	Voluntary Manslaughter	3	1	33.3%	1	1	2	66.7%
	707.6A(1) 1990	Veh. Hom./U-Inf.or Reckless	13	3	23.1%	6	4	10	76.9%
	707.6A(2) 1997	Veh. Homicide/Reckless or Elude	2		0.0%	2	0	2	100.0%
	708.4 1978	Willful Injury	32	9	28.1%	13	10	23	71.9%
	708.6,A 1993	Terror. w/Int. to Inj., Provoke	5	2	40.0%	2	1	3	60.0%
	709.4 1978	Sexual Abuse-3rd	73	43	58.9%	10	20	30	41.1%
	709.4(2C,4) 1993	Sexual Abuse-3rd Not Forcible	26	11	42.3%	8	7	15	57.7%
	710.4 1978	Kidnapping-3rd	3	2	66.7%	1	0	1	33.3%
	711.3 1978	Robbery-2nd	23	5	21.7%	7	11	18	78.3%
	713.4 1983	Attempted Burglary-1st	3	1	33.3%	1	1	2	66.7%
	724.30(1) 1994	Rcklss Use of Firearm-Ser. Inj.	1		0.0%	1	0	1	100.0%
	726.3 1978	Abandon/Neglect Dependent Pers.	8	4	50.0%	3	1	4	50.0%
	726.6(2) 1985	Child Endanger-Serious Injury	10	4	40.0%	0	6	6	60.0%
	728.12(1) 1983	Sexual Exploitation of Minor	2	2	100.0%	0	0	0	0.0%
		Total C Felonies vs. persons	210	89	42.4%	58	63	121	57.6%
		Total C Felonies	1,032	156	15.1%	558	318	876	84.9%

Class	Offense Code	Offense Name	Total N	Discharge		Parole N	Par-WR N	Total Parole	
				N	%			N	%
DFOWI	321J.2(C) 1986	OWI-3 rd	681	65	9.5%	554	62	616	90.5%
		Total Class D Felony OWI-3rd	681	65	9.5%	554	62	616	90.5%
DFNP	099E.18(4) 1989	Forge/Alter/Cntrft Lottery Ticket	1	0	0.0%	1	0	1	100.0%
	099E.18(4) 1994	Falsify Lottery Ticket	1	0	0.0%	1	0	1	100.0%
	099F.15(4) 1993	Illegal Infl of Gambling Game	1	0	0.0%	0	1	1	100.0%
	124.401(1D)B1993	Proh.Acts/Marijuana, <50 Kilo	110	7	6.4%	82	21	103	93.6%
	124.401(4) 1997	Poss. Prod. As Intermed. C.S.	42	3	7.1%	31	8	39	92.9%
	124.401(5),C1998	Poss. C.S. w/o RX.>2nd Off.	39	5	12.8%	27	7	34	87.2%
	124.407,A 1993	Gatherings-Cont. Subs. Used	10		0.0%	6	4	10	100.0%
	155A.24(3C) 1989	Prescrip Drug Violation-Habitual	1	0	0.0%	1	0	1	100.0%
	321.279(3) 1999	Eluding >25 MPH Enhanced	5	0	0.0%	4	1	5	100.0%
	453B.12 1993	Fail Obtain C.S. Tax Stamp	31	6	19.4%	24	1	25	80.6%
	703.1,B 1991	Aiding and Abetting	2	2	100.0%	0	0	0	0.0%
	705.1,B 1978	Solicit to Commit Felony	3	0	0.0%	3	0	3	100.0%
	706.3,C 1978	Conspiracy to Commit Felony	18	4	22.2%	13	1	14	77.8%
	712.7 1978	False Reports-Destr. Device	2	1	50.0%	1	0	1	50.0%
	713.6 1983	Attempted Burglary-2nd	4	0	0.0%	2	2	4	100.0%
	713.6A 1992	Burglary-3rd	323	87	26.9%	166	70	236	73.1%
	714.1(4),B 1985	Possession of Stolen Property	4	2	50.0%	1	1	2	50.0%
	714.10 1978	Fraudulent Practices-2nd	6	1	16.7%	3	2	5	83.3%
	714.2(2) 1978	Theft-2 nd	173	39	22.5%	103	31	134	77.5%
	715A.2(A) 1987	Forgery	260	36	13.8%	173	51	224	86.2%
	715A.6(A) 1987	Unauthorized Use Credit Cards	7	1	14.3%	4	2	6	85.7%
	715A.8,A 1999	Identity Theft w/Intent >\$1000	5	0	0.0%	4	1	5	100.0%
	716.4 1978	Criminal Mischief 2nd	17	2	11.8%	12	3	15	88.2%
	719.4(1) 1978	Escape of Felon	3	0	0.0%	1	2	3	100.0%
	719.4(4) 1978	Flee State to Avoid Prosecution	1	0	0.0%	0	1	1	100.0%
	719.7(B) 1999	Poss. of C.S. in Corr. Facility	1	0	0.0%	0	1	1	100.0%
	719.8 1978	Furnish Cont. Subs. to Inmates	4	2	50.0%	2	0	2	50.0%
	720.2 1978	Perjury	1	0	0.0%	1	0	1	100.0%
	722.10 1978	Bribery, Public Servant	1	1	100.0%		0	0	0.0%
	724.16A,1 1994	Traffic in Stolen Firearms-1st	2	0	0.0%	2	0	2	100.0%
	724.16A,1 1995	Traffic in Stolen Weapons	1	0	0.0%	1	0	1	100.0%
	724.26 1990	Rec., Transp Firearm/Felon	44	12	27.3%	25	7	32	72.7%
	724.3 1978	Unauth. Poss. Offensive Weap.	4	1	25.0%	3	0	3	75.0%
811.2(8),A 1978	Fail to Appear-Felony Charge	20	7	35.0%	8	5	13	65.0%	
902.3A 2001	Determinate Sentence	5	4	80.0%	1	0	1	20.0%	
Total D Felonies not person			1,153	224	19.4%	706	223	929	80.6%

Class	Offense Code	Offense Name	Total N	Discharge		Parole N	Par-WR N	Total Parole	
				N	%			N	%
DFPS	705.1,A 1978	Solicit to Commit Felony	2	1	50.0%	1	0	1	50.0%
	706.3,B 1978	Conspir. to Comm. Fel/Person	1	0	0.0%	1	0	1	100.0%
	707.5(1) 1978	Invol. Mansl./Public Offense	2	0	0.0%	2	0	2	100.0%
	707.6A(4) 1997	Ser. Inj. By Motor Vehicle	4	1	25.0%	3	0	3	75.0%
	708.11(2A) 1992	Stalking, 3rd of Subseq. Offense	2	1	50.0%	0	1	1	50.0%
	708.11(3B) 1994	Stalking/Weapon <18/2 nd	6	5	83.3%	1	0	1	16.7%
	708.13(2),B 1999	Attempt to Disarm Peace officer	1	0	0.0%	0	1	1	100.0%
	708.2(3A) 1999	Assault-Serious Injury	5	0	0.0%	4	1	5	100.0%
	708.2A(4) 1996	Assault-Serious Injury	25	11	44.0%	8	6	14	56.0%
	708.3,B 1978	Assault While Partic. In Felony	14	5	35.7%	8	1	9	64.3%
	708.3A(1) 1995	Assault Peace Officer w/Intent	1	1	100.0%	0	0	0	0.0%
	708.3A(2) 1995	Assault Peace Officer/Weapon	4	2	50.0%	2	0	2	50.0%
	708.4(2) 1999	Willful Injury w/Bodily Injury	22	7	31.8%	13	2	15	68.2%
	708.6 1978	Terrorism	2	1	50.0%	0	1	1	50.0%
	708.6,B 1993	Terrorism	9	2	22.2%	4	3	7	77.8%
	708.8 1978	Going Armed with Intent	22	8	36.4%	8	6	14	63.6%
	709.11,B 1983	Assault to Sex Abuse/Injury	6	4	66.7%	2	0	2	33.3%
	709.15(2) 1991	Sex Abuse by Therapist/pattern	1	1	100.0%	0	0	0	0.0%
	709.8 1978	Lascivious Acts with Child	50	43	86.0%	4	3	7	14.0%
	711.4 1978	Extortion	17	10	58.8%	4	3	7	41.2%
	712.8 1978	Threats-Destructive Subs.	1	1	100.0%	0	0	0	0.0%
	719.1(1),C 1995	Interfere w/Off. Acts-Weapon	2	0	0.0%	1	1	2	100.0%
	723A.2 1991	Criminal Gang Participation	1	0	0.0%	1	0	1	100.0%
	724.30(2) 1994	Reckless Use/Firearm-Injury	1	0	0.0%	1	0	1	100.0%
	726.2 1978	Incest	2	2	100.0%	0	0	0	0.0%
	Total D Felonies vs. persons			203	106	52.2%	68	29	97
Total D Felonies			2,037	395	19.4%	1,328	314	1,642	80.6%

Class	Offense Code	Offense Name	Total N	Discharge		Parole N	Par-WR N	Total Parole		
				N	%			N	%	
AGOWI	321J.2(B) 1986	OWI-2nd	92	19	20.7%	72	1	73	79.3%	
		Total Agg. Misd. OWI	92	19	20.7%	72	1	73	79.3%	
AGNP	123.47(5) 1997	Provide Alch. To Minor/Ser. Inj.	1	1	100.0%	0	0	0	0.0%	
	123.91(2) 1993	Alch. Chapt 123 3rd Conv.	17	7	41.2%	8	2	10	58.8%	
	123.91(3B) 1983	Alch. Chapt 123 Habitual	4	1	25.0%	3	0	3	75.0%	
	124.401(5),B1998	Poss. C.S. w/o RX-2nd Off.	16	4	25.0%	12	0	12	75.0%	
	124.401(5),F1998	Possession Marijuana>2nd Off.	4	1	25.0%	3	0	3	75.0%	
	124.402(1),E1997	Proh. Acts/Premises Violation	3	2	66.7%	1	0	1	33.3%	
	124.402(2A) 1993	Prev. Apprehen., Obstr. Prosc.	1	0	0.0%	1	0	1	100.0%	
	321.279(2) 1999	Eluding/Att. Elude>25 MPH	3	0	0.0%	3	0	3	100.0%	
	321.561 1978	Driving While Barred	54	8	14.8%	43	3	46	85.2%	
	692A.7(1,A) 1995	Fail to Register-Sex Offender	14	14	100.0%	0	0	0	0.0%	
	703.3,A 1978	Access. After the Fact-Felony	5	0	0.0%	5	0	5	100.0%	
	712.4 1978	Arson-3rd Degree	1	1	100.0%	0	0	0	0.0%	
	713.6A(2) 2001	Burglary-3rd Degree-1st Offense	1	0	0.0%	1	0	1	100.0%	
	713.6B 1992	Attempted Burglary-3rd	19	9	47.4%	9	1	10	52.6%	
	713.7 1992	Possession Burglary Tools	2	0	0.0%	2	0	2	100.0%	
	714.11 1978	Fraudulent Practices-3rd Degree	3	0	0.0%	3	0	3	100.0%	
	714.2(3) 1978	Theft-3rd	64	21	32.8%	41	2	43	67.2%	
	714.7 1978	Operate Vehicle w/o Consent	52	25	48.1%	24	3	27	51.9%	
	715A.2(B) 1987	Forgery	4	2	50.0%	2	0	2	50.0%	
	715A.5 1987	Tampering with Records	2	0	0.0%	2	0	2	100.0%	
	715A.6(B) 1987	Unauthorized Use Credit Cards	12	4	33.3%	6	2	8	66.7%	
	715A.8,B 1999	Identity Theft w/Int. <\$1000	4	2	50.0%	2	0	2	50.0%	
	716.5 1978	Criminal Mischief 3rd	9	6	66.7%	3	0	3	33.3%	
	719.3 1978	Voluntary Absence (escape)	1	1	100.0%	0	0	0	0.0%	
	724.26 1978	Rec., Transport Firearm/Felon	1	1	100.0%	0	0	0	0.0%	
	724.4 1978	Carrying Weapons	7	4	57.1%	3	0	3	42.9%	
	725.1 1978	Prostitution	20	6	30.0%	14	0	14	70.0%	
	Total Agg. Misd. not persons			324	120	37.0%	191	13	204	63.0%

Class	Offense Code	Offense Name	Total N	Discharge		Parole N	Par-WR N	Total Parole	
				N	%			N	%
AGPS	707.5(2) 1978	Invol. Mansl./Act Likely Cause	1	1	100.0%	0	0	0	0.0%
	708.11(2B) 1992	Stalking-2nd Offense	1	1	100.0%	0	0	0	0.0%
	708.2(1) 1978	Assault to Inflict Serious Injury	28	19	67.9%	8	1	9	32.1%
	708.2(3) 1989	Assault-Weapon	19	14	73.7%	5	0	5	26.3%
	708.2A(2C) 1991	Dom.Abuse Asslt, Int.or Weap	25	19	76.0%	5	1	6	24.0%
	708.2A(3B) 1991	Dom.Ab. Asslt, Subseq.SI/SE	13	9	69.2%	3	1	4	30.8%
	708.2A(3B) 1996	Dom.Abuse Asslt, 2nd SI/SE	31	26	83.9%	5	0	5	16.1%
	708.2C(3) 1995	Asslt Hate Crime/Bod. Inj./Ment.	1	1	100.0%	0	0	0	0.0%
	708.3A(3) 1995	Asslt Peace Officer, Weapon	6	6	100.0%	0	0	0	0.0%
	708.7(2) 1989	Harassment-1st Degree	7	6	85.7%	1	0	1	14.3%
	709.11,C 1983	Asslt to Sex Abuse/No Injury	23	22	95.7%	1	0	1	4.3%
	709.12 1983	Indecent Contact w/Child	10	8	80.0%	1	1	2	20.0%
	719.1(1),B 1995	Interf. w/Official Acts-Injury	6	3	50.0%	2	1	3	50.0%
	719.1,B 1978	Interf. w/Off. Acts-Ser.Inj./Weap	1	0	0.0%	1	0	1	100.0%
	720.4 1978	Tamper w/Witness or Juror	1	0	0.0%	1	0	1	100.0%
	726.6(3) 1985	Child Endangerment-No Injury	16	9	56.3%	7	0	7	43.8%
	901A.2(7) 1996	Sexual Predator-Supervision	2	0	0.0%	0	2	2	100.0%
	Total Agg. Misd vs. persons			191	144	75.4%	40	7	47
Total Aggrav. Misdemeanors			607	283	46.6%	303	21	324	53.4%

Class	Offense Code	Offense Name	Total N	Discharge		Parole N	Par-WR N	Total Parole	
				N	%			N	%
SEOWI	321J.2(A) 1986	OWI-1 st	6	2	33.3%	3	1	4	66.7%
		Total Serious Misd. OWI-1st	6	2	33.3%	3	1	4	66.7%
SENP	123.91(1) 1993	Alcohol Chapt 123 2nd Conv.	3	1	33.3%	1	1	2	66.7%
	124.401(5),A1997	Possession. C.S. w/o Prescript.	2	0	0.0%	1	1	2	100.0%
	124.401(5),A1998	Poss.. C.S. w/o Prescript-1st Off..	2	0	0.0%	2	0	2	100.0%
	124.401(5),E1998	Possession Marijuana-2nd Off.	2	1	50.0%	1	0	1	50.0%
	321.218(1) 1995	Driving-License Revoked	1	0	0.0%	1	0	1	100.0%
	321.279 1978	Eluding/Motor Vehicle	1	1	100.0%	0	0	0	0.0%
	321.279(1) 1999	Eluding/Att. Elude	1	0	0.0%	1	0	1	100.0%
	321.279(2) 1999	Eluding/Att. Elude >25 MPH	1	1	100.0%	0	0	0	0.0%
	321J.21 1986	Tamper w/C.O. Ignition Interlock	2	1	50.0%	1	0	1	50.0%
	665.4(2) 1978	Contempt-District Court	2	2	100.0%	0	0	0	0.0%
	714.2(4) 1978	Theft-4th Degree	3	1	33.3%	2	0	2	66.7%
	716.6,A 1985	Criminal Mischief 4th	1	1	100.0%	0	0	0	0.0%
	719.4(3) 1978	Voluntary Absence (escape)	13	5	38.5%	6	2	8	61.5%
		Total Ser. Misd not persons	34	14	41.2%	16	4	20	58.8%
SEPS	708.2(2) 1978	Assault w/injury-No Intent	5	5	100.0%	0	0	0	0.0%
	708.2(2) 1998	Assault/Bodily Inj./Mental Ill.	6	4	66.7%	2	0	2	33.3%
	708.2A(2B) 1991	Dom.Abuse Asslt-Inj/No Intent	2	2	100.0%	0	0	0	0.0%
	708.2A(2B) 1995	Dom. Abuse Asslt-Inj/Mental	5	4	80.0%	1	0	1	20.0%
	708.2A(3A) 1996	Domestic Abuse Asslt-2nd SI	2	1	50.0%	1	0	1	50.0%
	708.3A(4) 1995	Asslt on Peace Offcr/Firefighter	2	1	50.0%	1	0	1	50.0%
	708.7(3) 1989	Harassment-2nd Degree	1	1	100.0%	0	0	0	0.0%
	709.14 1989	Lascivious Conduct/Minor	2	2	100.0%	0	0	0	0.0%
	709.9 1978	Indecent Exposure	2	2	100.0%	0	0	0	0.0%
	716.8(2) 1978	Trespass, Inj.or Damage>\$100	1	1	100.0%	0	0	0	0.0%
	719.1(1),A 1993	Interference w/Official Acts	1	0	0.0%	1	0	1	100.0%
		Total Ser. Misd vs. persons	29	23	79.3%	6		6	20.7%
	Total Serious Misdemeanors	69	39	56.5%	25	5	30	43.5%	

“Par-WR” means parole from work release. “NP” in the offense classes means Not against Persons. “PS” means Against Persons.

Source: ACIS

Appendix 7. Paroles and Discharges, FY2002 Releases, by Class

Offense Class	Total N	Discharge		Parole	Par-WR	Total Parole	
		N	%	N	N	N	%
Total A Felonies	1	0	0.0%	1	0	1	100.0%
Total B-50 Felonies	5	0	0.0%	1	4	5	100.0%
B Felony drugs	105	2	1.9%	70	33	103	98.1%
B Felony vs. persons	82	26	31.7%	11	45	56	68.3%
Total B Felonies	192	28	14.6%	82	82	164	85.4%
Habitual Offender-Property	62	6	9.7%	19	37	56	90.3%
Habitual Offender-Person	4	4	100.0%	0	0	0	0.0%
Total Habitual	66	10	15.2%	19	37	56	84.8%
Total Other Felony-drugs	29	0	0.0%	14	15	29	100.0%
Total Other Felonies	95	10	10.5%	33	52	85	89.5%
Total C Felonies not persons	822	67	8.2%	500	255	755	91.8%
Total C Felonies vs. persons	210	89	42.4%	58	63	121	57.6%
Total C Felonies	1,032	156	15.1%	558	318	876	84.9%
Total Class D Felony OWI-3rd	681	65	9.5%	554	62	616	90.5%
Total D Felonies not person	1,153	224	19.4%	706	223	929	80.6%
Total D Felonies vs. persons	203	106	52.2%	68	29	97	47.8%
Total D Felonies	2,037	395	19.4%	1328	314	1642	80.6%
Felonies against persons	505	225	44.6%	139	141	280	55.4%
Felonies not against persons	2,852	364	12.8%	1,863	625	2,488	87.2%
Total Felonies	3,357	589	17.5%	2,002	766	2,768	82.5%
Total Aggravated Misd. OWI	92	19	20.7%	72	1	73	79.3%
Total Agg. Misd. not persons	324	120	37.0%	191	13	204	63.0%
Total Agg. Misd vs. persons	191	144	75.4%	40	7	47	24.6%
Total Aggravated Misdemeanors	607	283	46.6%	303	21	324	53.4%
Total Serious Misd. OWI-1st	6	2	33.3%	3	1	4	66.7%
Total Ser. Misd not persons	34	14	41.2%	16	4	20	58.8%
Total Ser. Misd vs. persons	29	23	79.3%	6	0	6	20.7%
Total Serious Misdemeanors	69	39	56.5%	25	5	30	43.5%
Misdemeanors against persons	220	167	75.9%	46	7	53	24.1%
Misdemeanors not vs. persons	456	155	34.0%	282	19	301	66.0%
Total Misdemeanors	676	322	47.6%	328	26	354	52.4%
Total crimes against persons	725	392	54.1%	185	148	333	45.9%
Total crimes not vs. persons	3,308	519	15.7%	2,145	644	2,789	84.3%
Total all crimes	4,033	911	22.6%	2,330	792	3,122	77.4%

Source: ACIS

Appendix 8. Sex Crime Paroles and Discharges, FY2002

Class	Offense Name	Total N	Discharge		Parole	Par-WR	Total Parole	
			N	%	N	N	N	%
BFEL	Sexual Abuse-2nd	33	17	51.5%	3	13	16	48.5%
CFEL	Sexual Abuse-3rd	73	43	58.9%	10	20	30	41.1%
	Sexual Abuse-3rd Not Forcible	26	11	42.3%	8	7	15	57.7%
	Sexual Exploitation of Minor	2	2	100.0%	0	0	0	0.0%
DFEL	Assault to Sex Abuse/Injury	6	4	66.7%	2	0	2	33.3%
	Sex Abuse by Therapist/pattern	1	1	100.0%	0	0	0	0.0%
	Lascivious Acts with Child	50	43	86.0%	4	3	7	14.0%
	Incest	2	2	100.0%	0	0	0	0.0%
AGMS	Asslt to Sex Abuse/No Injury	23	22	95.7%	1	0	1	4.3%
	Indecent Contact w/Child	10	8	80.0%	1	1	2	20.0%
	Sexual Predator-Supervision	2	0	0.0%	0	2	2	100.0%
SEMS	Lascivious Conduct/Minor	2	2	100.0%	0	0	0	0.0%
	Indecent Exposure	2	2	100.0%	0	0	0	0.0%
	Total Sex Crimes	232	157	67.7%	29	46	75	32.3%
	Total Non-sex Crimes	3,801	754	19.8%	2,301	746	3,047	80.2%

Appendix 9. FY2002 Mean and Median Months Served, by Race and Offense Class and Type				
Offense Class and Type	Race	N	Mean	Median
A Felony	White	1	133.5	133.5
	Total	1	133.5	133.5
B Felony Non-persons	Black	15	66.1	68.4
	White	98	40.4	35.9
	Total	122	43.0	37.0
B Felony Persons	Black	29	107.3	96.8
	White	53	122.7	107.9
	Total	87	117.3	104.2
Habitual non-persons	Black	22	58.7	43.6
	White	50	46.4	43.6
	Total	76	51.7	45.4
Habitual Persons	Native American	2	71.4	71.4
	White	2	102.6	102.6
	Total	4	87.0	71.4
Other Felony Non-persons	Black	13	66.1	63.0
	White	22	43.4	35.8
	Total	36	50.9	40.1
C Felony Non-persons	Black	232	35.2	30.4
	Hispanic	41	24.1	17.8
	White	588	31.0	23.3
	Total	875	31.7	24.9
C Felony Persons	Black	19	48.8	48.6
	White	109	52.7	47.7
	Total	137	52.3	47.9
D Felony OWI	Black	48	15.2	10.2
	Hispanic	31	12.4	6.3
	Nat. American	27	14.9	8.2
	White	550	12.8	7.1
	Total	665	13.0	7.3
D Felony Non-persons	Black	210	19.9	14.8
	Hispanic	44	13.4	9.6
	Nat. American	13	22.3	19.2
	White	849	18.6	15.2
	Total	1,123	18.6	14.8
D Felony Persons	Black	32	24.8	21.9
	White	76	24.7	20.6
	Total	119	24.5	20.7

All Felony Non-persons	Asian	10	15.0	15.0
	Black	540	30.0	23.1
	Hispanic	127	18.4	13.1
	Nat. American	52	22.6	15.0
	White	2,157	22.4	17.3
	Total	2,897	23.6	17.8
All Felony Persons	Black	80	60.4	48.9
	Hispanic	19	45.7	33.8
	White	241	60.0	46.0
	Total	348	59.7	47.0
All Felonies	Asian	11	16.1	16.3
	Black	620	33.9	24.7
	Hispanic	146	22.0	15.1
	Nat. Amer	58	29.8	16.0
	White	2,398	26.2	18.5
	Total	3,245	27.4	19.3
Agg. Misdemeanor OWI	White	64	6.4	5.7
	Total	76	7.0	5.7
Agg. Misdem. Non-persons	Black	64	6.7	5.1
	White	162	7.7	6.4
	Total	231	7.4	5.8
Agg. Misdem. Persons	White	48	9.7	8.0
	Total	57	9.5	8.0
Serious Misdemeanor OWI	White	1	11.3	11.3
	Total	1	11.3	11.3
Serious Misd Non-persons	White	9	5.7	5.8
	Total	11	6.5	5.8
Serious Misd. Persons	White	1	6.7	6.7
	Total	1	6.7	6.7
All Misdemeanor Non-persons	Black	68	7.4	5.2
	Hispanic	8	5.3	3.8
	White	236	7.3	6.2
	Total	319	7.3	5.8
All Misdemeanor Persons	Black	7	9.7	6.6
	White	49	9.6	8.0
	Total	58	9.5	7.9
All Misdemeanors	Black	75	7.6	5.5
	Hispanic	9	5.0	3.2
	White	285	7.7	6.6
	Total	377	7.6	6.2

Total Non-persons	Asian	11	13.9	13.8
	Black	608	27.5	20.8
	Hispanic	135	17.6	12.7
	Nat. American	56	21.8	14.5
	White	2,393	20.9	15.7
	Total	3,216	21.9	16.3
Total persons	Black	87	56.3	46.9
	Hispanic	20	43.6	30.5
	Nat. American	7	80.1	69.2
	White	290	51.5	36.9
	Total	406	52.5	39.1
All Releases	Asian	12	14.9	15.0
	Black	695	31.1	22.4
	Hispanic	155	21.0	14.0
	Nat. American	63	28.3	15.5
	White	2,684	24.2	16.9
	Total	3,623	25.4	17.4

Cells with fewer than ten cases included only in classes with small numbers